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THE UNEMPLOYED.

What Prospect of Public Work.

STREET CLEANING.

CASES OF DESTITUTION.

Movements of the Unemployed—Relief Obtained.

There was a noticeable falling off in the number of those who have been in the habit of congregating in front of the City Hall as the Unemployed, yesterday. There were a few standing around in groups, but not more than may often be seen on days when no general cry for work or bread is heard. The intention of those who are recognized by themselves as their leaders, is that there shall be no more miscellaneous gatherings, simply for the purpose of listening to incendiary speeches, or because they have nothing else to do. The Committee appointed to look to their interests are busy doing what they can for the amelioration of their condition. The Committee consists of

B. [illegible], E. Rooo, W. Burke,
A. [illegible], F. Dunn, Peter Burley.

They were engaged on Wednesday in obtaining the names of those whose families are the most destitute, and at 11 o'clock yesterday the Chairman presented them to the Mayor, who, in his turn, will present them to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, who will see that they are not allowed to starve. Acting on the authority of the Mayor the Committee will continue the work of gathering the names of those who are really in want, and each day the list thus obtained will be presented to him, and by him to the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor. When there shall be work the names thus gathered will be taken as of those most needing employment, and they will be thus transferred from the Poor list to the Work roll. In this way it is hoped most efficient aid will be obtained, and suffering, as far as possible, prevented.

The Committee already have a list of over seven hundred persons who are in want, and it is increasing every day, but they have not yet had time to examine as to whether they are all cases deserving relief. As soon as known they will be reported as above stated.

As soon as the Chairman of the Committee of the Unemployed presented the list to the Mayor yesterday morning he sent a policeman with it to the Superintendent, with the request that they should be relieved immediately. The Commissioners of the Central Park have decided to employ one thousand men as soon as the bonds can be negotiated, and a fair prospect of obtaining money to pay them assured. That, with the other works that will soon be commenced, will probably furnish employment to a majority of those who are the most destitute. The improvements to be made in Hamilton-square will follow soon, when employment will be afforded to many more, which, with the street improvements and other works contemplated, will doubtless make the number of needy much smaller for some weeks to come than has generally been supposed.

In addition to the above, there are many benevolent persons who have something to spare who are privately organizing themselves into associations for relief, in various parts of the City, and these will make it their business to seek out and relieve as many cases of real suffering as they can find, or that their means will allow of. To-day the Governors of the Alms-House are to meet with a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of devising means by which the hungry, who are not able to work or who cannot obtain employment, may be relieved—so that the prospect for the destitute is not so bad as many of them seem to suppose.

At Tompkins-square.

An incoherent assemblage of working people, with a very considerable admixture of "boys," met yesterday morning in Tompkins-square. The wan looks, listless manner, and slouching gait of many of the poor fellows, betokened too clearly their distress and their despondency. There were others, however, who exhibited a strong tendency to boisterousness, and of these the "boys" formed the largest contingent. No effort was made to effect an organized meeting, or secure an explicit expression of united wishes or opinions. The men hung lazily around in groups, discussing their condition and their prospects, abusing the City authorities, and arguing the advisability of revolutionaire-ism. Violence was very generally deprecated, and the newspapers which had stated that the bread seized from the baker's carrier had been kicked about the Park yesterday, were roundly abused as having misrepresented the facts. Some of these colloquies were characterized by a shrewdness of observation and rude eloquence of expression which, under other circumstances, would have been amusing. The action of Maguire and Smith, and the other members of the "Workingmen's Committee," was very freely canvassed, and their motives as freely questioned. "Fwhat asses they must take us to be," said a pale-looking man, with a crownless hat and a thick brogue. "Shure an don't they get three dollars a day for lettin' us. There's that Maguire, he don't want any money. He keeps a rum store beyant there, between Avenue A and Avenue B, and he's up for Councilman."

"Arrah, to be shure, boys, that's it," said another. "Let us go over and boord him for drinks all round."

"Och, by my troth," says a third, "yes wont find him out of bed this hour yet. He was up most of the night drinkin' the money the Mayor gave him."

"Well," says a stout-looking fellow, "the sooner we get shut of sich humbugs the better for us. Let us get up Ward societies; let the poor men elect their officers and their spakurs from among themselves, for faith, it's the poor man who can spake best now, because he feels the most. Thin, let a day be named for all meetin' at one place and marchin' down to the City Hall. Let us show them, boys, jest how many of us there is, and what we could do if provoked."

"Ah, but," replies a sharp-looking fellow, "what could a crowd like that do forninst the militia?"

"Militia be d—d," says the other fellow; "some of them are as bad as any of us. I could show you half-a-dozen of them here who have got no breakfast yet. I know one that was called on by his captin yesterday and asked why he was not on parade; 'faith, for the best of raisons in the world' said he, 'because I had no dinner, and you wouldn't expect a man to thravel far on an empty stomach.'"

"Then let me tell yees, frinds," said a little man in an old coat, the tail of which was under his heels, "as Mayor Wood is the poor man's frind, let us go over and take dinner with him."

"Yes," shouts several in chorus, "let us go and dine in Second-avenue, with Mayor Wood; we're all voters, any how, an' he can't well refuse."

"Botheration," mutters a ragged looking fellow, "yees 'll have the journey for your pains and divel take the thing else."

"Well, suppose we go an' dine with Smith. They say he's to be up for Assembly soon," was another proposal, which was immediately laughed down as the height of absurdity.

"Och, och," said a wretched looking old man, "it's polytics and polytishians has been the ruination of yees! Why don't yees look out for yourselves instead of [illegible] after polytishians? Don't yees know ye'll never get anything but fair words from thim?"

Such was the general tendency of these rambling conversations—distrust of politicians, disparagement of Mayor Wood, contempt for the "Committee," and vague declamation about what ought to be done.

One man proposed, half-seriously, half-jocosely, that they should divide themselves into companies of ten each, procure a horse and cart for the use of each company, and take two barrels of flour from every store in the City. This was hooted down as both unjustifiable and impossible.

A great many Germans were on the ground, gathered in groups by themselves, and talking over the matter with violent gesticulation and great expenditure of breath. One of them ridiculed the idea of talking to "herple about de flour stores, ant all dat nonsense; de only thing vat vee vanted [illegible] de woork."

A very heated contest arose between two Irishmen about England and America. "Now, look at England, there," said one; "she was sunk in debt during the Crimean war; everything was ruined; she could not stand another year; the people were going to rise in rebellion against the enormous taxation; then the war in India broke out; there was no hope for the English at all, and yet—pop—this great country with its freedom an its liberty, an its stars and stripes, and red, white and blue, an all that balderdash, has to get specie from England now, and is, in fact, in her debt."

His opponent took up the cause of America and fully, attributed most of the present difficulties to the want of a judicious protective system, and contended that if England were sending specie to this country for a twelvemonth at the present rate, she would not return half of what the United States had given her.

At about 10½ o'clock, Mrs. Runes, the Gallic lady, who is so passionately addicted to universal philanthropy, made her appearance on the ground, and was surrounded, instanter, by a dense crowd, which while it remained immovable in the centre, was subject to an unceasing fluctuation in its circumference, caused by the continual accessions of new-comers, and the continual departure of those who could not approach near enough to hear her. Indeed, she was inaudible save to the few by whom she was immediately surrounded. She entered into a very animated conversation with a rugged looking specimen beside her, to whom she detailed some of the stupendous projects she had in view for the immediate and effective relief of the suffering classes. One of these was to build a hotel and a church, each gigantic structures, and the latter, by its profits, to sustain the former—on the ground, probably, that religion ought to be the basis of every great undertaking. She expressed the deepest sympathy for the cause of the unemployed, admitted that they must have work or bread, and was somewhat diffuse in the expression of her own plans and efforts, especially in the monster concert line, to aid in relieving the wants of the multitude. She answered all the questions put to her, and, though surrounded by a regiment as much raggeder than Falstaff's as his paunch was better lined than theirs, maintained an unruffled composure, and a charming suavity of manner, which extorted respect even for her extravagancies.

The portion of the crowd which failed to hear her improvised a meeting on the slope from the fountain's edge, and were addressed by a young man named Marahan, who urged unity of action, for unity, as the Apostle Paul had remarked, was the bond of perfection. He did not stand here, he said, to gather a mob, or to incite them to attack the City authorities. He stood here in order that peace might be preserved, and that every man might be subject to the lawful powers, for they were created of God. He stood here to urge concert of action, not in a group here and a group there, but in a series of regularly-organized Ward Associations, formed and controlled by the unemployed workingmen themselves, so that they might, with the greater probability of success, demand work to enable them and their families to live. He wanted peace and tranquility, for without that they could not get along. For his own part, he would do anything for a living, and he demanded that he be provided only with the means of making a living honestly, no matter how lowly. Who was there present who did not concur with him, and join in his demand?

A Voice—All of us.

Another Voice—None of us. (Laughter.)

Mr. Marahan was proceeding to debate on the misappropriation by priests and parsons of the food shipped to Ireland in the famine of 1847, but that being a subject apparently foreign to the taste of the audience, he was obliged to conclude somewhat prematurely.

Another man, a blacksmith, named Paul, but not the blacksmith who has heretofore figured so conspicuously in these demonstrations, took the place of Mr. Marahan, and addressed the crowd at some length. He said the members of the Common Council had done all they were able to do; they had appropriated $250,000 to make improvements on the Central-park, but it was one thing to appropriate and another thing to get. He wanted to know where the Corporation was to obtain this $250,000? The laboring classes were now defrauded by a horde of robbers and scoundrels, whose actions showed that they did not think the people wanted work. Now, let the workingmen unite. Let them set aside all political views, let them set aside all religious feelings. Let them be united as a working community, and proceed in peace and tranquility, and they might defy this mighty Goliah; but being divided, this mighty Goliah that sapped in their midst, could lead them around by the nose. In union they knew there was strength, and it was their duty, therefore, to organize in every Ward, meet in every Square, and insist on their right to live.

These sentiments were received with some applause, and their moderate and conciliatory tone was audibly commended by many of the older listeners. The Central Park affair was spoken of as a "sell," and "curses, not loud but deep," were heaped on the managers of it. One man declared that there were three barrels already full of laborers' recommendations at the Commissioners' office. Another said that, withal, nobody would be employed without a recommendation. A third asserted, that a thousand men had gone up to-day to obtain work, and he was certain that not one of them had been employed, and it was very uncertain whether any ever would be.

As a relief to these gloomy forebodings, a party of youngsters got up a spree. A silly-looking German, with an amorphous hat, who was always sure to be found in the very heart of every crowd, his mouth wide open, and his broad, good-natured face fixed into a stare, was selected as the butt. They began by thumping his hat over his eyes, then elbowed him into the fountain—or fountain basin, rather, for there is no water in it—and wound up by elbowing him out of it. He was taken charge of by one of his countrymen, and safely conveyed to the outskirts of the crowd, where our reporter left him at 12¼ o'clock.

Peter Morrenan collected a portion of the crowd around him shortly after 12 o'clock, and addressed them upon the "work or bread" text. He urged them to act in concert. It was his opinion that unless they all pulled together in a united body, they would never effect anything. What could they expect to accomplish with so many Committees, all urging different measures? They would starve before they obtained relief in this way. The speaker related the story of a poor man out of employment, and with a large family to feed, whose landlord had ordered him to be turned into the street that very morning because he could not pay his rent. The law which gave him power to exercise such tyranny was unjust, and ought to be amended. Formerly a landlord could not compel a distressed family to remove during the Winter; he was compelled to wait until the 1st of May before he could eject them. If that law was not in force now, it ought to be reënacted. [Applause.] It was not right for a landlord to turn a family out in the cold on a Winter's day. He counseled resistance wherever a landlord attempted it. The unemployed, he said, should unite to protect themselves; they should act themselves, and not depend upon political tools—persons who were their pretended friends, but would desert them when an opportunity for serving their own ends by doing so presented itself. He would now introduce Madame Runes.

There was a great deal of applause as this lady, dressed as on the occasion of her last appearance in public, came forward and addressed the meeting. She urged them to union. She was sorry that there was not concert of action among them. A few days would suffice, if they all worked in unison, to accomplish all that they desired to bring about; but, until they did concentrate their strength, nothing could be done. Her motives were to help the poor and to aid the oppressed. She was with them wherever they were. She was a citizen of these United States, and had lived in this country twenty-one years. She had had opportunities to observe the traits of the American people, and she knew that their greatest fault was extravagance. They rode in their gorgeous carriages, went to balls, wore their rich dresses, and lived in their magnificent houses. It was different with the people of Europe. There nothing but simplicity was met with. Everybody lived contentedly and happily, had enough wealth to supply their daily wants, and were none of them entirely without means. Work was plenty, and contentment existed everywhere. Sometimes they had revolutions, and then things wore a different aspect. But in this country hardly a Winter passed but what there were people in want and destitution among us. It would be a great deal more to the credit of New-York ladies, if they wore callicoes instead of silks and laces, and satins, and rich robes, and gave the money which they now expend for those luxuries to the poor. If she was wealthy, as they were, she would give all she had to the poor, but as it was, she could only give them her services, and look to God for her reward. [Applause.] She would suggest a mode of effecting a regular organization among the poor. In every Ward the workingmen should assemble and send their delegates to a great Central Committee, into whose hands all money that was given for the poor should be placed. In this way they might proceed with some regularity, which they were not doing now. Some of the unemployed workingmen had told her that they could work only two days out of the week on the Central Park, if they were permitted to, and allow others to have a chance to work too. They manifested the right spirit and deserved to be assisted.

Madame Runes exhibited some plans to her audience, which, she said, had cost her years of toil to concoct, and in preparing which she had expended $5,000. Her object in drawing them was solely to benefit the poor. Her plans were, to have a large hotel and a church erected. The hotel should accommodate all the destitute of the City. [Great applause.] The church would support the hotel. She valued her plans at a million of dollars, but was willing to sell them for $800,000. If she obtained this price, she would contribute half of it for the relief of the poor, and with the rest she would pay the debts which had been contracted in devising the plans. It would be worth a fortune to any man who should carry out her plans.

Some of the crowd appeared highly delighted with the propositions of Madame Runes, but the majority ridiculed what she said. All, however, examined the plans with interest. They gave her three cheers and the meeting broke up. During the afternoon but few of the laboring people remained in the square. There were a great many loafers of all ages and sizes there till nightfall, some playing ball, others playing tag, and the rest doing,—what the New-York rowdy knows so well how to do,—nothing. Assuredly, Tompkins-square yesterday afternoon was the commonest of commons. Everything common and vulgar appeared to be congregated there. The rowdiest looking rowdies, the dirtiest looking urchins habited in the most "distressed for rent" garments, seemed to have selected this desolate heath as a fitting background to the picture of the lowest of the lower classes which they presented. The square itself looked like a habited wilderness. The grass plots have been trodden into the ground, the fountain bed is dry with thirst and choked with filth, and on the borders of the Park the fact that a fence once existed there is only indicated by the stump of a rail which here and there projects above the surface. It is a most fitting theatre for the enactment of the Beggars' Opera.

McGuire, one of the principal leaders of the unemployed, keeps a drinking place on First-avenue, and is a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward. He is repudiated by a great many of the workingmen, who have characterized him and his associates as "political dabsters and tricksters."

Charles Smith, "the poet and literary man, and not a bill-poster," ran for Assembly in 1856, and was defeated. He came very near receiving the nomination of the Democrats in his District for the same position this year.

Cases of Destitution.

A poor man named Wilkinson, who lives somewhere in First-avenue, stated to a little group of sympathizing fellow-sufferers in Tompkins-square, that his house had been without food or fuel for 24 hours, and that neither bite nor sup had crossed the lips of either his wife or himself since Wednesday morning. He told a doleful story of an Intelligence Office in Broadway, which had taken money from him two months ago, and undertook to secure him employment on the day after, but had failed to keep the engagement, and now, after his calling daily for eight weeks, refused to return him his money. His poverty-stricken look confirmed the truth of his statement.

A Quaker lady, residing in Philadelphia, was recently visited by a little girl who said her father was very sick and was not expected to live, and that she and the rest of a large family that was dependent upon him for support, were in a state of destitution. She begged that the lady would give her some money at least to purchase the medicine which had been prescribed for her father, and which [illegible] gave her $5, and the little girl with tears of thankfulness murmured her gratitude and departed. A few days after she returned with a countenance more wan and sorrow-stricken than before, to tell her benefactress that her father was dead; all the money which she had received had been expended for a coffin and shroud, and she had nothing left to defray the further expenses of her father's funeral. The generous lady gave her $10, and went among her friends and collected $8 more for her, and then went with her to her wretched abode where she found the family wringing their hands and uttering loud lamentations over the body of a man which lay in a coffin placed on two chairs in the centre of the room. The lady, who was unused to such scenes of woe, and was greatly affected by what she saw, hurriedly drew forth her purse, gave a portion of its contents to the little girl with a promise of future assistance, and hastily left the room. When she reached the foot of the crazy stairs, which she had ascended to the squalid apartment above, she discovered that she had forgotten her purse. She went up again immediately, and as noiselessly as possible that she might not disturb the sacred grief of the sorrow-stricken family. What was her surprise and horror on entering the room to perceive the corpse sitting upright in its shroud, eagerly counting the gold which she had left behind her, and announcing the result in tones which sounded more like those of robust health than the sepulchral accents of an inmate (almost) of the tombs. She contemplated for a moment this phase of humanity, and then departed as noiselessly as she had returned.

An old man, holding a little boy by the hand, came into Tompkins square yesterday, the very picture of distress. He seemed to be in great trouble, and his little boy was sucking a stone he had picked up. The old man asked if he could see the Committee, as he wanted assistance from them. Being told that the Committee could do nothing for him, he replied that he was informed that they could, and had been requested to come down here to-day and they would give him food. He further stated that two men called at the place where he lived, and requested every person, men and women in the house, who might be in want, to turn out in the Square to-day, when relief should be given, as there were to be several grocery stores opened for them, and all the hungry could have as much food as they wanted. Several of the bystanders laughed when they heard this, and told the old man he had been fooled. Two or three gentlemen, however, combined together, gave him the sum of fifty cents, and then told him to go home. The old man seemed greatly pleased, and exclaimed as he went off: "Oh! if I could only get that much every day, how hard I would work for it; how happy I would be!"

Alexander Morris, an honest looking Scotchman, about 45 years of age, who said he was from Ayrshire, and had been 10 months in the country, was the picture of famishment and distress. He said he had not tasted food for nearly two days; his wife was sick with rheumatism, and unable to come to the street. He had been out of work for nine weeks. Unless relieved, both he and his wife will perish of hunger.

Central Park.

All persons applying for work upon the Central Park are directed to the office, Seventy-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, where a registry is made. And as soon as the arrangements can be made, which will be in about a week, a thousand persons will be set to work. The Comptroller countersigned his warrant and the Mayor signed them immediately, for $20,000 yesterday, in favor of the Commissioners, in anticipation of the stock to be issued. Twenty persons were set to work under direction of the Superintendent of planting on Wednesday last, who are engaged in the nursery.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Lands and Places, in reference to the Central Park investigation, did not organize yesterday, nor were the Commissioners present, concerning whom the Chairman had said measures would be taken to enforce their attendance.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE STREET CONTRACT GIVEN TO FORBES & CO.—THE STREET COMMISSIONER ON EMPLOYMENT.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing the letter from the Postmaster General in relation to the new Post-Office.

Alderman Morrenan moved that the Mayor be directed to close the negotiations immediately, so that the work of building the new Post-Office might be proceeded with without delay.

The President decided the motion out of order, and the subject was referred.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Jackson, to the effect that the laborers employed on the public roads be paid in all cases, in which proper vouchers can be shown that the work claimed has been done, and that payment for the same has not been made.

Alderman Moneghan hoped the men would get their pay, but he would vote in the opposition because he thought to favor it would be at least a partial recognition of the appointment of Conover.

Alderman Jackson said the statement that those men had been appointed by Mr. Conover was false, and in continuation he remarked that there had been a great many buncombe speeches made, and buncombe messages sent in, asking the Aldermen to peddle flour in order to catch votes; but he had heard no one speak in favor of those who had been working for the Government, and who could not get their pay. The men had done a needed work, and the question of whether they had been appointed by one Commissioner or another ought not to interfere with their payment.

Alderman Pullman said the newspapers had put him through pretty roughly when he offered the resolution to have Bloomingdale-road improved, and now he wished the reporters would state that he gave the road-masters a great deal of credit for the manner in which the work had been done. (The "putting through" referred to by the Alderman was simply the publication of his resolution *verbatim et literatim*.)

Alderman Tucker thought there was a remarkable inconsistency in the course pursued by some members. Alderman Moneghan, he said, had but a few moments before proposed that the Mayor be directed to close negotiations for a portion of the Park at one quarter its value, in order that poor men might be employed, and now he opposed paying another lot of poor men for the work they had done.

Alderman Banta offered an amendment to the effect that the men employed by Mr. O'Toole be paid.

Alderman Jackson hoped no such amendment would pass. He objected to making any distinction between the two, and he was desirous that all should be paid before the election, so that they would be in a position to vote as they pleased, and not to be "roped in" to vote for any man on the promise that he would get their money for them.

Alderman McSpedon thought the matter had now gone so far that it became a fit subject for a Committee. He thought the men should be paid, but wished to be assured that the work had been performed by those claiming pay.

Alderman Jackson thought it remarkable that members were in favor of paying the men, and that at the same time they opposed it by purposed delay.

After some additional debate, the amendment was lost and the original resolution was adopted.

A resolution was passed to pay the Presidents of both Boards $500 each for services as members of the Board of Health.

The report of the Councilmen's Committee on the investigation into the management of the Department of Finance, came up and was made special order for Monday night.

The report on the contract with Forbes & Co., for cleaning the streets for five years, for $343,000 a year, was called up.

Alderman Blunt opposed the confirmation; the price was too high. He always suspected, when he saw men about the Board lobbying for measures, who had been connected with the robbery of banks. He said he had understood that there was $20,000 "put up" and ready to be paid as soon as the contract should be confirmed. He moved that it be referred to a Committee.

Alderman Tucker favored a reference, because he was sure, if the contract should be confirmed, there would be serious trouble. There would be an injunction put upon the City Inspector, enjoining him from perfecting the contract. The result of that would be that the City Inspector would not be able to put a broom upon the streets until the whole subject should be decided by the Courts.

Alderman Adams, as Chairman of the Street Committee, objected to its reference to that Committee. He was convinced that the work could not be done well for less.

Alderman Tucker said he had examined the books in the Comptroller's office from 1854 to 1857, and found that cleaning the streets had not cost more than $275,000 for any one year, and that included $20,000 for projectors, which was nearly $100,000 less than was now proposed.

The President stated that, during a year which Mr. [illegible] was Street Commissioner, the expense was [illegible].

Alderman Tucker and other [illegible] would be but little expense. Several contracts had been made at such a time, and the contractors, after drawing their money in full monthly installments, gave up their contracts when the time for cleaning the streets arrived; and not one dollar had ever been collected from their sureties.

Alderman Drake favored a confirmation of the contract.

Alderman Owens thought the contract a fair one, and unless he could be satisfied that the men were not responsible, he would vote for it.

Alderman Blunt had no idea that the gentlemen named intended to clean the streets—he believed they intended to sell the contract for a very large amount. If he were at liberty to tell what he knew of the matter, there was not a member of the Board who would dare to vote for it.

Alderman Steers had looked over the specifications with care, and considered the contract a good one.

Alderman Tucker said Messrs. Gidney, Mott & Dodge would do the work for $300,000, and with as good security as was presented.

Alderman Banta opposed the confirmation.

The motion to concur with the Board of Councilmen was then put and carried by a vote of 17 to 3. Aldermen Tucker, Banta and Blunt voted in the negative. Several resolutions were adopted, requesting all persons having contracts for Government work to give a preference of employment to men who have families to support.

A communication was received from D. D. Conover, Esq., in relation to the business of the Street Commissioner's office, and what may be done for the unemployed, and ordered to be printed in the minutes. It read as follows:

THE STREET COMMISSIONER, AND HOW TO EMPLOY THE POOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The undersigned, Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, would respectfully communicate to your honorable body a brief statement relative to the present condition of his department.

The right and title of the Street Commissioner to the office of which he is now confessedly, on all hands, the actual incumbent, is not a question for discussion between him and your honorable body. The present Street Commissioner is in actual possession of the office, and in all particulars and in every way able and ready to perform all its duties. The office is completely organized in all its several departments, for the honest and efficient discharge of all its functions, and the Street Commissioner would respectfully suggest that the opinions heretofore emanating from the Mayor and Common Council, upon legal, constitutional questions, in many respects kindred to that involved in the appointment of the Street Commissioner, have not met with that approval or concurrence from the Courts which should encourage either the Mayor or Common Council in these times, ("when over 30,000 mechanics and laboring men have been deprived of employment, and that, too, upon the threshold of that season which always brings with it additional wants,") to the consideration and publication of their sentiments upon points of law, to the neglect of the performance of those relative duties which respectively attach to the Street Commissioner and the Common Council.

The appointment of the undersigned as Street Commissioner by the Executive of the State was an act done in the legitimate discharge of his duties as Governor, and in pursuance of a conscientious conviction of the requirements of his position and his oath of office faithfully to administer the laws. Thus possessed of the office of Street Commissioner, the mere fact of such possession necessarily and of itself raises certain relative obligations between the undersigned and your honorable body, which on his part he has been, from the time of his appointment, qualified and willing to discharge. Such then is the present condition of the Department, and such has been its condition from the 13th day of June last.

That the appointment of the undersigned as Street Commissioner has furnished any legitimate cause or reason for the suspension of the public work, the undersigned most respectfully, but firmly and positively, denies. Every security for the faithful, energetic and economical performance of that work ever given by any officer at the head of the Department has been given by the undersigned, and nothing has ever been wanting to the furtherance of that work and the employment of hundreds and thousands of the working classes, otherwise unemployed, but the concurrence and cooperation of your honorable body. It has been the steady refusal of the Mayor and Common Council for the last six months, to enable the undersigned to proceed with the public works absolutely demanded for the good of the City and the welfare of the citizens, that many of our worthy, willing and hard-working mechanics and laborers are at the present moment out of employment. If the business of the Street Department is paralyzed, the real cause of action depends on the part of the honorable the Mayor and Common Council.

While the undersigned claims no right to interfere with the proper functions of the Common Council, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that his rights as Street Commissioner are to be maintained, and that in the discharge of his duties as the head of the Street Department, as the largest avenues of public work are by law under the charge of that department, he is behind no department or officer of the City Government in his wishes and exertions to meet the exigencies of the present crisis, and to contribute to alleviate the distress existing or impending of his fellow citizens. I have carefully prepared a list of contracts duly advertised, opened and awarded, and only waiting the action of the Mayor and Common Council in order to put them in immediate operation, which list is hereto annexed, marked No. 1. I have also annexed the list marked No. 2, which contains a statement of work duly petitioned for, which has only been partially acted on by the Common Council.

In view of the great distress in our midst, I would urgently call your immediate attention to the large amount of work ready to be at once progressed with. The contracts given out and enumerated in list No. 1, waiting only your action on them, would furnish immediate work to several thousand mechanics and laboring men; and many thousand more could have employment if your honorable body would pass upon the work petitioned for and partially acted on as set forth in statement No. 2. I would also state that a large amount of repairs are required immediately on the docks and piers, in order to protect the interests not only of commerce but of the City. This would also give employment to a large number of workmen.

I would further call your attention to the fact that the contracts awarded as stated in No. 1 will entail no expense on the City, and will not increase the taxes, as they will be collected out of the property benefited by such improvements. Thus it will be seen that your cooperation (which cooperation cannot in any way prejudice the rights—if any rights exist—of any competitor or any one else) will not only benefit the City but give immediate employment to some fifteen or twenty thousand needy mechanics and workingmen.

Again, most of the work mentioned in list No. 1 can be steadily progressed with during the entire Winter, as, for instance, regulating Ninth-avenue, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, that being a solid mass of rock, which the cold and frost cannot interfere with, and so with most of the other contracts enumerated. Whereas the grading of Hamilton-square will have to be postponed, as it is all earth, and the frost will effectually stop the work, and it will not afford any relief to the suffering and destitute laboring men. Besides, the action of the Mayor and Common Council, in respect to directing the Comptroller to grade Hamilton-square, is wholly and entirely illegal and void, as that work can only be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and if the Finance Department should attempt to carry out the directions of the Mayor and Common Council, it would only lead to an endless litigation and loss, both to the City, the contractor and the laboring man.

I would, therefore, strongly but respectfully urge your honorable body to take immediate action on the papers and contracts now before you, and give immediate relief not only to the City but to thousands of starving and deserving families. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

List of Contracts duly awarded and awaiting Confirmation by the Common Council.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street.
Ninth-avenue, grading between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets.
Ninth-avenue, grading, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.
Ninth-avenue, grading, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth streets.
Ninth-avenue, grading, between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-ninth streets.
Ninth-avenue, grading, between Ninety-ninth and One-hundred-and-eighth streets.
Ninth-avenue, grading, between One-hundred-and-Eighth and One-hundred-and-Twelfth streets.
Ninth-avenue, grading, between One-hundred-and-Twelfth and One-hundred-and-Twenty-fifth streets.
Flagging Gorrck-street, between Broome and Rivington streets.
Excavating slip, between Piers Nos. 51 and 55 North River.
Flagging One-hundred-and-Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Regulating One-hundred-and-Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.
Regulating Tenth-street, from Avenue C to Dry-Dock-street.
Flag, curb and gutter Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.
Regulating Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One hundred and tenth-street.
Flagging Third-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street.
Flagging Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
Flagging Eighteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
Excavating slip foot of [illegible]-street.
Excavating slip foot of [illegible]-street.
Excavating slip foot of Delancey-street.
[illegible]
Broadway, paving, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street.
Regulating Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.
Curb, gutter, &c., around foot of Jackson-street.

The table No. 2, referred to, contains a list of one hundred and ninety-nine different jobs of work required to be done, but awaiting the action of the Common Council. These consist of opening streets, filling lots, grading streets and avenues, flagging, and curb and gutters, and repairs to public buildings.

There is also another list given of fifty-four heavy contracts, for regulating and grading, building piers, and laying out squares, which are only waiting for surveys to be completed.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee in favor of confirming assessment list for flagging sidewalks of Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of a donation to the manufacturing department of the Blind Asylum, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report and resolution from the Board of Aldermen respecting the building of an engine-house in the middle of the street at Burling-slip was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution to pave Mulberry-street, offered by Councilman Hughes, was laid on the table.

A debate arose as to the propriety of discharging the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the assessment lists.

Councilmen Hemphill, Ottarson and Brady strongly objected to the hasty way of doing business.

Councilman Waugh expressed himself able for once to agree with Councilman Ottarson.

Councilman McCahill spoke very warmly.

In the middle of his address Councilman Waugh rose to order. It was, he said, utterly impossible to understand a word of Councilman McCahill's address. Why could he not speak plainly? His voice sounded like the noise of a sloop load of calves.

Councilman McCahill said that such attacks were ungentlemanly; he also rose to a point of order, and "if he had the brogue, he spoke good grammatical sense and orthography." The Councilman then spoke instead of shouting, and in a less vociferous tone, and was somewhat better understood.

Councilman Reynolds as one of the members of Committee on Assessments wished that the Assessment lists should be got through. The contractors ought to have their money. He wished the Committee of the Whole to be discharged of all Assessment lists.

Councilman Warner moved as a further amendment that the Committee be discharged of all papers.

Councilman Reynolds accepted the amendment.

The amendment to discharge the Committee of all papers was negatived. Some discussion arose as to the ruling of the Chair. The President held that the Committee could be discharged by the vote of a majority of the Board then present.

Councilman Warner appealed on the ground that 40 votes were necessary to discharge the Committee of any papers. The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 33 to 6.

On a paper from the Board of Aldermen a vote was taken upon the payment of $2,000 to S. H. Branch.

Councilman Hughes did not know him, but thought he ought to be paid.

Councilman Ottarson was opposed to the whole matter, but did not wish to be unjust to Mr. Branch individually, and therefore would vote in his favor.

The vote stood 27 to 7; lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The matter was reconsidered and laid upon the table. The Board adjourned to Monday at 5 o'clock.

Labor and Relief Movements Elsewhere.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* learns that preliminary steps have been taken for a public meeting in that city, with reference to the adoption of some measure of relief to the unemployed by the City Councils. A Committee of citizens, consisting of property-holders, employes, manufacturers, and others, has been appointed, and the demonstration will probably take place on Monday next. The City Councils will be called upon to authorize the construction of the Cohocksink Culvert, and to go on with all other public work that is deemed essential, and that is calculated to afford employment to the working classes. This movement is entirely distinct from the more exciting demonstrations that have recently taken place.

The workingmen of Philadelphia waited upon Mayor Vaux on Wednesday, and were kindly received. The Mayor made a speech to them. He said, among other things:

"These dull times are but of short duration; they cannot, in the nature of things, last long, and there will be a demand for labor again. He said that he could see every day the evidences of a change for the better. No man had yet made bold to explain the cause of the great revulsion which had laid business prostrate, and turned the man of toil out of employment. He certainly did not pretend to understand what had baffled wiser men than him, but there was one thing that he wanted to have infused into society, and that is, confidence—confidence, gentlemen,—and as the Mayor said this expression, the delegation bowed in assent. Above all, he enjoined upon them respect for the law and constitution of our city and State, and the men who, for sinister motives, might enter their organization to distrust and excite them to carry out those designs would be watched, and would be held responsible to the law for his acts."

IN TRENTON.

The Ward Committees appointed by the citizens of Trenton, N. J., made their report on Wednesday, at a public meeting held for the relief of the people in Library Hall. The announcement was made that the Common Council of the City had begun to act, and had already ordered a large amount of work to be commenced. The citizens have followed up this movement by organizing an Association, headed by Hon. Moses [illegible] as President, whose duty it is to raise voluntary subscriptions—to receive donations of money, food or clothing; and also, in all proper ways, to cooperate with the public authorities and with other Associations engaged in relieving the wants of the poor. A coal-dealer in Trenton sent the following note to the meeting:

I will contribute twenty tons of coal to those in need the coming Winter, provided others will come forward and make the quantity 500 tons or more—the same to be placed in the hands of one or more persons for proper distribution that your Committee may select.

Mr. Nathan [illegible] announced that he knew of one gentleman who would be responsible for one-fifth of $5,000 toward the establishment of the Relief Fund.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as certain liberal-minded employers of the City have determined to give their hands, especially those with families, half time, [illegible] wealthy giving of their abundance, Newark may yet bid defiance to famine during the Winter.

After some remarks from Mr. William [illegible], who pledged ten barrels of flour, the meeting adjourned.

A RELIEF ASSOCIATION FORMED IN NEWARK.—A meeting called by the Relief Committee appointed at Concert Hall, was held on Wednesday evening at Library Hall. It was well attended by all classes of citizens, but there was no crowd, as at the previous meetings, public interest in these demonstrations having evidently abated, and it being understood that little or nothing can be accomplished except the organization of associations to distribute supplies to the necessitous. This was the object of the meeting, and a voluntary organization of the best character to effect its proposed ends was formed. Its character is similar to those which have previously existed, but its operations will probably be more comprehensive, direct and discriminating.—*Daily Adv.*

Meeting of the Unemployed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Five thousand unemployed persons met in Independence-square this afternoon. The meeting passed off quite orderly, the speakers generally advising the support of law and order. A reporter of Forney's *Press* being called upon, recommended the seeking of work instead of idling at meetings, and taking it at any price in preference to starving, and was groaned, while the declaration of another speaker that he would die rather than work under price, was received with applause. The issue of small notes by the city was advocated.

Political.

On the first Tuesday in December we have to elect a Mayor, seventeen Aldermen, twenty-four Councilmen, twelve Supervisors, two Governors of the Almshouse, six Police Justices and six Civil Justices, and in each Ward one School Commissioner, one Inspector and two Trustees, besides [illegible] vacancies to be filled in the existing local boards.

For Aldermen, the Republicans have nominated in the
Third District—James Benson.
Fifth District—William Tucker.
Sixth District—Thomas Bennet.
Eighth District—Samuel T. McKinney.
Fourteenth District—Jacob H. Valentine.
Fifteenth District—James Owen.
Sixteenth District—Gideon Clifton.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, last night, the Republicans nominated the following for Councilmen:
First Ward—Joseph B. Boyce.
Sixth Ward—George Haggerty.
Seventh Ward—Archibald Hall, Jr.
Fifth Ward—William H. Crane.
Eighth Ward—Joseph D. [illegible].
Fourteenth Ward—William M. [illegible].

The new Board of Aldermen will consist of seventeen members. The Aldermen elected from districts having an odd numerical designation will serve one year, and those from the even districts for two years.

The Board of Councilmen will be chosen in a very different manner from the way it has been done heretofore. The old Board of sixty members is abolished, and in their place a body of twenty-four members will be chosen. Six will be elected in each Senatorial District on a general ticket. They are to serve for one year.

The new Board of Supervisors will consist of twelve members, six of whom will be Democrats and six opposition. Each party nominates six persons, who are to be voted for on a general ticket. The six having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected by the County Canvassers, and the six having the next highest vote are to be appointed by the Mayor before the 1st of January following. Neither the Mayor nor the Recorder will have seats in this Board, but the Mayor must approve the appropriations made by the Supervisors before their disbursement becomes legal. A majority of the Board may, however, pass appropriations over the Mayor's veto.

The American Party of the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, met in Convention last night, and by acclamation nominated Alderman Tucker as Alderman.

The proceedings were quite unanimous and very enthusiastic. The Alderman met his friends at Spring-street Hall, and accepted the nomination in an address reviewing his past political career. Mr. Morton, City Inspector, made a [illegible] address. From thence the party migrated to the meeting of the Fifteenth Ward, in Wooster-street.

Mr. Jeremiah [illegible], who is already nominated by the Republicans, was also nominated by the [illegible] of the Fifth Ward. It is understood he has accepted the nomination.

The Republicans of the Fourth District met at No. 273 Bowery, and nominated Barnabas W. Osborn for Police Justice. Judge Osborn is the nominee also of the American Party.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The Republican Judicial Convention of the Seventh District (Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards) met last evening at the Monument Hotel, Third-avenue. Hon. A. Wakeman, presided. A letter was read from Mr. A. B. Bachelor, of the Twelfth Ward, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Civil Justice, whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated:

For Police Justice—W. H. Maynard.
For Civil Justice—J. Van Voorhis.

The State Election.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says: We omit our table of majorities on the State ticket, giving instead the following aggregate statement:

Majorities for Democratic State ticket	[illegible]
Majorities for Republican State ticket	[illegible]
Democratic majority	[illegible]
Democratic gain since last Fall	[illegible]

Note from Hon. Gideon J. Tucker to A. Oakey Hall, Esq.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., Chairman of the "Anti-Wood League."

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In the "Address to the Voters of New-York City," published over your signature in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this date, you quote an article from the *Daily News* of Oct. 6, 1856, which you attribute to my pen, and you make the inquiry whether I will deny that the "criticisms" upon the course and character of Mayor Wood, therein contained, are true.

I did not write the article in question, nor was I the editor of the *Daily News* after the 1st of September, 1856, on which day my withdrawal from that paper was announced in its columns. And since I have been thus publicly appealed to, I will say that I do not believe the intemperate accusations against Mayor Wood, in that article, to be founded on fact.

It is due to myself, in consideration of the doubt which may have been thrown upon my political attitude by your address, that I should add, that I heartily support the nomination of Mayor Wood, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic Party.

Very respectfully, yours,
GIDEON J. TUCKER.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the late meeting of the shareholders of this institution, the following gentlemen were chosen members of the Council for the ensuing four years: Wm. Curtis Noyes, Waldron P. Post, W. H. [illegible], Geo. Potts, D. D., Thos. Suffern, John C. Green, G. W. Bethune, D. D., John J. Cisco.

NEW BOOKS.

A novel has lately been published by [illegible] in London, entitled *Quinland; or, Varieties of American Life*, which has been rather favorably noticed in English journals. Who the author of *Quinland* may be we have not heard surmised, but, judging from the dedication of his book, to "My dear friend CARLYLE," we should suppose him to be a personal friend of that illustrious critic. We hope, if this is the case, that he will not [illegible] *Quinland* as an authentic representation of any possible varieties of American life, for it will only serve to strengthen him in his avowed opinion that we are "a nation of twenty-seven millions, mostly fools." There is no human production so absolutely dreary and wearying as a dull novel, and there is no kind of dull novel so wretchedly dull as a dull American novel. Our raw material can only be made available for romantic purposes by the hand of genius; the same writer who might succeed in writing a romance of English or French life would utterly fail on this side of the Atlantic. The author of *Quinland* has been less judicious than a good many other writers in the same ungrateful field. He is, undoubtedly, familiar enough with American life, but all the knowledge of the varieties of society in the New World, contained in *Quinland*, might have been gleaned from the pages of a gazetteer. There is a sufficient familiar knowledge of American local names, but that is all the Americanism the book contains. Quinland is the name of the hero of the book, who is not, in fact, much of a hero, and among the characters we find the Earl of Moorland, Sir Vincent Delorme, and Monsieur Agincourt. This latter personage is introduced to the reader "seated at a luxurious writing-desk, before a beautiful marble bust of MONTESQUIEU. According to his custom, he touched a bell, and turned partly around. Presently there entered a stately Englishwoman, young, of ravishing beauty, leading a little girl two years of age. The father lifted the child to his knee, kissed her fondly, and sent them away without speaking a word. The pen was then seized, and he wrote three hours without cessation." M. Agincourt is engaged upon a very novel literary undertaking. He was writing an imaginary *Biographie Universelle*. Such a variety of American life as M. Agincourt presents would be rather difficult to find.

Among the personages introduced is the editor of a New-York journal, a kind of scare-crow, which bears about as much resemblance to any possible reality as the scare-crows of the field do to the Apollo Belvidere; the description of this character will afford a sufficient indication of the author's style to satisfy our readers.

"Conspicuous among the passengers were two very dissimilar men. One was the editor of a New-York journal, and the other a member of the Senate of the United States. The editor was a man of middle age, shrewd, industrious, and calculating. He was very thin, very red in the face, had a glancing, sinister-looking eye, walked with shuffling gait, spoke quick and sharp, and was never at rest. His judgment of men and things was accurate and rapid. He was ambitious, had an eye to see the way to an end, and a steel hand to deal death to any unfortunate that blocked up his path. In early life he had been steeped to the teeth in misery; and when, by his own vital energy and bold enterprise, he had become known to the world, a hundred rivals hooted at him, vilified him, neglected no opportunity to blacken and depreciate him; thus a nature, originally as good as the average, was soured and embittered. In a life-and-death struggle he had fought his way on; in a mortal combat with opponents he had made himself a sure fortune and a doubtful name. He was, withal, no hypocrite—he never played the saint. For that reason he was better than some of his 'contemporaries,' and, we may add, was regarded by the multitude as worse than he was."

The disposition of the characters in the last chapter is decidedly American. Some of them run off to California, some join the Mormons at Salt Lake, and some go traveling in Europe. *Quinland*, in brief, is a very stupid book, and we presume that it was published in London because it could find no publisher here. If Mr. BENTLEY should be desirous of adding to his catalogue of original novels a few dozen of American romances, he may readily procure them of a quality much superior to *Quinland*. There are stacks of MSS. in the hands of nearly all our publishers, who would be but too happy to be rid of them on almost any terms.

The Saint and his Saviour, is the title of a new volume, by Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO. Mr. SPURGEON has the gift of speech, and takes great delight in its exercise. He is a natural orator, and hence his great popularity; but he confesses to his lack of enthusiasm when he takes his pen in hand, which ought to be a sufficient reason for his confining himself to the sphere for which nature has so eminently qualified him. He says, frankly, in the preface to his work: "Writing is to me the work of a slave. It is a delight, a joy, a rapture, to talk out one's thoughts that come upon the mind, the instant they are required; but it is poor drudgery to sit still and groan for thoughts and words, without succeeding in obtaining them. Well may a man's books be called his 'works,' for if every mind were constituted as mine, it would be work indeed to produce a quarto volume." But there is the difference between the writer and the orator. The writer stammers on his legs, while the orator stammers at his desk. It is a delight and a rapture for the author to have a pen in his hand, but "poor drudgery" to talk out his thoughts, though there are exceptions, and there are some men who both talk and write with rapture to themselves and delight to others. Mr. SPURGEON's book professes to be *The Progress of the Soul in the Knowledge of Jesus*, but it is wordy, like a popular harangue, and not intended for readers, but for listeners. As an exhibition of the author's powers as a writer, however, it will be regarded with interest by the admirers of his sermons.

Messrs. CARLTON & PORTER, the agents of the Sunday School Union, have published in a very neat volume, a biography of that eminent christian woman, Lady HUNTINGDON, with brief sketches of some of her friends and co-laborers.

The Fairies in America is the title of a little illustrated volume, by SPENCER W. CONE, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL. Mr. CONE says he "has no apology for his book," but he ought to make one. There are no fairies in America. When our ancestors crossed the Atlantic they left all those gentle household beings behind them. Fairies have no haunts over here; they cannot be transported; they cling to their old homes where they were born, and refuse to cross a tempestuous ocean. It is no use to attempt to revive a fairy mythology in this hard-working age and nation of ours; Puck, and Robin Goodfellow, and Titania, can never become naturalized Americans. It is useless to think of such a thing. They live in the traditions of a people and cannot be forcibly transported from one clime to another. English fairies belong to England; they can never be domiciled in New-England, nor in New-York. Mr. CONE's fairies are as good as any Cis-Atlantic fairies; but bad are the best; they are but affectations, and they lack the airiness, and unstudied elegance of the fairies of the Old World. No one can hope to succeed better in creating a fairy mythology for this side of the ocean than Rodman DRAKE has done in his *Culprit Fay*; but even his fairies, beautiful creatures as they are, appear as bogus by the side of the genuine creations of the imagination, which play in the [illegible] clouds of Old-World traditions.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1856-7, is a very serviceable and entertaining volume, containing a profusion of wood cuts, published by NATHAN TUCKER & SON, Albany.

Brownson's Quarterly Review for October. What a very curious book might be made up of extracts from the popular periodical literature of the United States; what oddities, what antitheses of character and opinion, what diversities of shades of political theories, and what natural contradictions would be jumbled together. Here is *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, published in New-York, and written by a native of New-England, which might have been published in Vienna or Madrid; it is entirely Anti-American and Anti-Republican in all its sentiments, and so thoroughly ultra montane. The most violent and bigoted Catholic in Naples would not be more extreme in his opposition to all our institutions, than is *Brownson's Review*. The editor thinks "We have undergone a fearful moral deterioration," and that "if our political system has not proved an absolute failure, we owe it to the conservative institution of Slavery, an institution that contradicts every principle of freedom the American people glory in asserting." "Never was thrift," says BROWNSON,

"So unthrifty as the American, never did so little good come of such immense labors as we perform. Yet we would annex all nations to us; yet we hold ourselves up as the model for all nations to copy. Let Cuba be annexed, and Cuban life is gone, and the American life of toil, drudgery, gloom and speculation takes its place."

BROWNSON is a great admirer of the Spaniards. He says:

"English and American scribblers have grossly misrepresented and calumniated Spain, the Spanish Queen and Court, the Spanish grandees and nobles, and the Spanish people. The Spaniards are the most noble, chivalric, hospitable and courteous people in Europe, where—except perhaps in Ireland—the stranger is sure of the most hearty welcome, and is made to feel himself the most at home. In spite of English materialism, in spite of French philosophy and infidelity, the Spanish people are substantially a Catholic people, with the pure and gentle manners, the courteous bearing and the warm hearts the Catholic religion is so well adapted to foster. Thirty years of revolution and civil war have not yet destroyed the Spanish nature or Spanish manners, and the nation has in itself a recuperative energy to be found in no other people. Not all the O'Donnells and Esparteros, backed by all the power of England and English creditors, will prove able to prevent her from recovering from her present fallen state, and holding her proper rank among the nations of Europe."

We hope we may live to see his prophecies fulfilled, but the recuperation of the Spanish race will take more time than its decadence. With all his admiration of the Spaniards, and his contempt for his own Protestant people, Mr. BROWNSON could hardly venture to draw a favorable conclusion from the progress of the two races on this continent.

The Westminster Review for October. New-York: Republication.

The Westminster Review is as radical in its liberalism as BROWNSON's is conservative and bigoted. The article which deserves most attention, and will best repay an attentive perusal, is entitled "Representative Government—What is it Good For?" Precisely what it is good for, and what its functions are, are clearly and philosophically shown in this able review of a subject which is a perplexing mystery to many intelligent minds, who find no satisfactory solution of the problem of Representative Government in its practical results. The writer in the *Westminster* very satisfactorily proves that the Representative system is entirely inadequate to perform what it attempts, but that it is, notwithstanding, the best form of Government known, and admirably calculated to secure justice for the people. But the article in the *Westminster* which attracts most attention is its leader on the ethics and æsthetics of women's dress in 1857. It is from the pen of the writer of a similar article in this Review, which appeared three years and a half ago, on the subject of "Manners and Fashion." The writer then declared that a Protestantism was needed in social usages.

"Thus it appeared in 1854 that we had reached such a pitch of extravagance in our tastes and usages, that we could scarcely make ourselves more absurd; yet, during the intervening years, the gravest of those social extravagances, that of female dress, has become so much more conspicuous than at any time within three generations, that the expected crisis must be very near indeed, and the conventional protestantism must be ripe for promulgation, if reform is really to come about by such means. We see reason to believe, as we shall presently show, that the prophecy of 1854 was a rational one; and we venture to hope that the fathers and husbands of the rising female generation will have less to suffer in mind and in purse from the follies of their fair relatives than our neighbors of the present day."

This article could not have been written with an eye to the present commercial distress, but it comes in most appropriately at the present time, and the authority of this grave quarterly on such a subject will be more attentively considered perhaps than the sarcasms and witticisms which have been so profusely showered upon the female toilet during the past year or two. The two articles of attire on which the *Review* comes down with its sledge-hammer are the little bonnet, and the expansive and expensive gown.

THE BONNET.

"Glancing at the fashions for 1857, what do we see? On the head is a something, the purpose of which it would be difficult to discover by reason; a structure of silk or straw, adorned with flowers, ribbon and lace, crowded on the angle of the jaws and the nape of the neck, and with its fore part just reaching the crown of the head. We have Mr. SPURGEON's authority for the effect to the eye of the spectator in front. Being advised to preach against the prevailing folly in head-gear, he paused as he stood up on the platform, looked around him, and said, 'I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day, but—upon my word—I do not see any.' This is the bonnet of 1857, pinned to the head in some troublesome way—leaving the face exposed in a manner which one need not be a Turkish parent to disapprove, and causing the hair to be powdered with dust, and the head and face to be alternately heated and chilled by sun and wind, so that the physicians are easily believed when they declare that cases of eye-disease, of toothache, and neuralgic pains of the head and face, are beyond all precedent in their practice. For many months past English women and the ladies of America, where the extremes of heat and cold are greater than with us, have been subjecting themselves to the inconveniences of going out bareheaded, with the added annoyance of an apparatus which heats and worries the back of the neck. The broad-brimmed hats are a piece of good sense in the midst of a mass of folly. *Punch*, and other satirists, may quiz the hat as a device for looking young; but the ridicule touches only the elderly wearers, and leaves the hat unimpeached. Some quizzical specimens, plumed and beribboned, and so turned up and twisted about as to serve no more useful purposes than the prevailing bonnet, may be seen here and there; but the simple original hat, with a brim which shades the eyes, and a crown which protects the head, is worthy of all approbation, while it is exceedingly becoming to young wearers. As to elder people,—if they sensibly decline wearing the bonnet which exposes their grey hair to the very crown, and feel that the hat is too jaunty,—why do they not recur to the indigenous, serviceable, becoming, unobjectionable English straw-bonnet of all times?"

But it is the gown on which the *Reviewer* comes down with his full force, tearing and slashing in a terrible manner among the crinoline, the moire antique, the velvet and flounces, without reverence or remorse. It is a bold hand that makes such a terrific attack on the sanctities of feminine attire.

"The madness runs riot in the gown—(to use the old-fashioned word, which is more distinctive than the technical use of the term 'dress.') The consciousness of the whole public enables us to be brief on this head. When we enter on the topic of the gowns of 1857, every reader's 'prophetic soul' warns him what animadversion to expect on tight waists, bare shoulders and arms, cumbrous and encroaching skirts, and an apparatus for their management, which is in every way objectionable. The costliness, the clumsiness, the ugliness, the affectation, the stiffness, the noisiness, the complete reversal of the objects and attributes of dress in the 'dress,' evening and morning, of the present fashion seems to be generally admitted; therefore we shall not insist on them at any length. The plain facts of the case are these. The gown of 1857 is made of the most expensive materials obtainable. Ladies who used to dress handsomely on thirty pounds a year, now find that sum insufficient for their gowns alone; and middle-class young ladies, who have hitherto been satisfied with twenty pounds a year, are now driven to their wits' end to keep up with the mode at all; and they have recourse to cheap showy silks that will not last, or light gauzy materials requiring a style of petticoat, which make the dress a costly one after all. Maid-servants, who have before deposited something in Savings Banks every quarter, now feel morally compelled to buy twice as many yards as formerly for their gowns. 'It is but ninepence a yard,' the mistress says, when a gown is a print; but the gowns are not all prints; and if all require eight or ten breadths in the skirt, the difference at the end of the year to a girl whose wages are ten or twelve pounds, is not small. Even the cheap print gowns require so much making, and are so troublesome to wash and iron, that the custom is a tyrannous one to those on whom it weighs least. As for the most numerous order of its victims,—that of middle-class ladies,—this year, 1857, will be a mortifying or disastrous one in the family history of too many households. The cost of dress has become so disproportionate to other items of expenditure, as to create serious difficulty in the homes of men of moderate means, who have hitherto been able to provide their wives and daughters with whatever was needful to a moderate sumptuousness. The rich silks of the day, under their various names, of which every lady now thinks one at least absolutely necessary, cannot be had for a wife and daughters, with the prodigious trimmings, which are equally indispensable, under a less sum than would maintain a country clergyman, or half-pay officer and his family. The paraphernalia of ribbons, laces, fringes, and flowers, is more expensive than the entire gown of ten years ago. It is not our purpose, as we have notified, to go into the serious moral consideration of the case, or we might disclose a decline of respectability in this class, as well as in ranks above and below, which would make other hearts as heavy as our own. Our readers can imagine, if they do not know, the process of decadence: exhausted credit, debt, secret gambling, in one shape or another, and even theft in the form of a great spread of shop-lifting, and the purchase of stolen goods."

These be bitter words, but we cannot undertake to say they are not well deserved. Yet, after all, where is the husband or father who has not exulted in the dazzling spectacle afforded by his wife or daughter as she sailed proudly and yet gracefully, into the brilliant drawing-room, arrayed in one of these sumptuous dresses, with its bewildering wealth of superb materials. Rail at fashionable follies as we may, it cannot be denied that the majority of us delight in them, and would not curtail an inch of our wives', or daughters' crinolines. Still, our better reason compels us to condemn the extravagance of female costume, which, in the year 1857, has reached its highest point of extravagance and absurdity.

A GLEAM OF HOPE FOR THE GOWN.

"Meantime, there are grounds for some degree of hope of a mitigation of existing evils. The repeated failures of the silk crop must so enhance the cost of the most expensive fabrics, as to compel an economy which will probably be veiled under a complete change of fashion. There is always an outstanding probability of political changes in France; and it seems to be the general impression that the probability can hardly be stronger than it is now. It would be the smallest consequence (in regard to the dress question) that the exhibitions of fantastical fashions would cease at the Tuileries. A more important consideration is, that the social corruption fostered in France by the autocratic rule of the last six years—a corruption fearfully on the increase from year to year—would give way to that earnestness, and that power of self-denial and frugality, which the French have always shown themselves capable of on critical occasions. It is with some humiliation that we refer to the fortunes of France as a condition of improvement in England; but such are the real grounds of the case. We are bound to the course of French fashions in the matter of dress; and we see no sign anywhere, from the highest lady in the land to the maid-of-all-work, of an impulse to independence—strictly personal as the matter is."

True Americans will Keep the Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Few things can be more distressing to a genuine American soul, than to find the working-classes aping the incendiary processions and conspiracies of old despotic countries, and, like the wretched rabble of European capitals, charging every social distress upon the Government. Can it be from Americans, or even from adopted citizens of more than a few months' standing, that such egregious and suicidal blunders proceed? We verily believe *it* is not. We are quite sure that Yankee boys, able to read and write, and slightly booked up in the story of American freedom, could not be seduced into misconceptions and public exposures, worthy only of servile mobs and brutish lazzaroni.

Monstrous gatherings and dirty banners, with outcries against wealth and capital, do not fill a single hungry maw. Your 'cute Yankee, your long-headed Hollander, your canny Scot, give a wide berth to all such craft. Their Winter evening book has taught them that none but thieves, ruffians and incendiaries can gain by general disorder. They know that if five thousand hands are out of work to-day, fifty thousand would be out of work upon a general rising, and that hopelessly. They are keen enough to perceive that if an assault were made by labor upon capital, the only result would be, first, bloodshed, and then loss of liberty. Our warm-hearted Irish citizens are not to be carried away by the treacherous talk of a few German propagandists, bellowing PROUDHON's maxim, that "property is theft," blaspheming marriage, and denouncing the church. Some of our best citizens are Roman Catholics: we know how they have been disgusted by the harangues against "priests and doctors," which have characterized the mob-eloquence of the last week. If anything is peculiarly ungracious in men who, amidst tobacco and whisky fumes, bewail their starving condition, it is their sneers and vituperation against the medical profession and the ministers of religion,—two large classes, beyond all others known for visits of mercy to the widow, the orphan and the dying, and for perpetual solicitation in behalf of the forsaken. It is by hearkening with approval to such malignant drivel as this that virtuous but foolish persons cut themselves off from the sympathies of ten thousand who have never yet proved deaf to the cry of popular distress. Perhaps the best thing to be done is for every good citizen to impress upon every son and neighbor the undeniable maxim, that *it is the highest interest of every honest man that the peace of the City should be maintained.* PAX.

Country Merchants and their City Creditors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the injurious effects of the panic which this country has been undergoing, is the demoralization of the country merchants. The jobbers to the country, anxious to make it an object for them to remit, have properly proffered such rates of interest for unexpired time as the value of money would seem to warrant, but there are not a few that require the New-York creditor to take pay in the currency of the State in which he is dealing, or decline paying at maturity. Such has been the case with a large proportion of the merchants in Virginia and Rhode Island, and, from which points Exchange on this City have ranged from 8 ℔ cent. to 10 ℔ cent. Now, to pay these accounts or notes in the par currency of the City is as much a part of the contract as the price of the goods themselves, and to *demand* that their creditors shall lose this considerable sum in pay of goods which have in many cases paid barely a commission of 5 ℔ cent., approaches very nearly to dishonesty, and they who have cheated and shaved their confiding creditor, as has been done by a good many of the merchants in the country, will be remembered.

There is no class of dealers in the world to whom another class is so much indebted for favors as the country merchant is to the city jobber, and yet in trying circumstances like those of the present season, they have in too many instances exhibited a *character* which has been submitted to, but will not be forgotten, as they will learn when they apply for credit another season. One of the practices of the New-England merchants, particularly this season, has been to return without consent such portions of their purchases, made perhaps early in the season, where the sale has been slow, and goods depreciated, requesting them to be put to their credit. Such conduct in the end far more injures the party taking such liberties, and in the experience of the writer, hardly one accustomed to that way of reducing stock at the end of the season, ever became a prosperous merchant.

It is to be hoped that our merchants in the dry goods trade will, as a body, after the experience of the present season, have some fixed principles upon which they are ready to act, regardless of some few unreasonable retailers, who threaten to not buy except with a departure from such rules, and among those rules let us have for time of credit six months or less, for bank-notes, *par money*, and under no circumstances to permit a return of goods except with the consent, first of the party selling, and by conforming to these and other rules, elevate the character of our trade and the merchants of the country to something better than a tricky huckster.

IMPORTING JOBBER.

A ROW ON A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAIN.—A party, consisting of half a dozen drunken men, got on board the Express train from this city, at Peekskill, and refusing to pay their fare, commenced a hideous uproar, ending with the smashing of windows, lamps and seats, and assaulting the passengers, who were compelled to flee into the other cars for safety. Mr. DANIEL YOUNG, the conductor, stopped the train at Yonkers and telegraphed to New-York for police aid on the arrival of the cars at Thirty-first street. No arrests were eventually made, however, on account of some misapprehension, and the vagabonds escaped.—*Albany Argus, 12th.*

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

Interesting Account of a Visit to Napoleon III.

From the New-York Observer.

A gentleman in this City has received a private letter of Rev. Mr. STEWART, of the United States Navy, dated Paris, Sept. 22, from which we are pleased to be permitted to publish the following:

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

Uninterrupted travel for six weeks, in Switzerland and Germany, has prevented me giving you till now, the particulars of my first interview with the Emperor, in which I know you will be interested. While still in England, two months ago, I was aware that he had left Paris for the season, and would be at the baths of Plombieres till with the Empress he should make a visit, that had been announced, to Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne. It was stated by the press that this would take place on the 25th of July; but on reaching Paris on the 22d, I learned on good authority, that he would certainly continue at least three days longer at the Baths; and, determining to avail myself of the opportunity of an interview there, I set off the same evening for them. The journey is one of sixteen hours; twelve by railroad, and four by diligence, and it was mid-day on the 23d, before I reached my destination.

The only difficulty I foresaw, in gaining access to his Majesty, was that of communicating to him, in the absence of all diplomatic agency, the fact of my being at Plombieres. In Paris, the etiquette of the Court in regard to an audience, is necessarily rigid; and the then very recently detected conspiracy against his life by Italian exiles, through the instrumentality of hired ruffians from abroad, had led the approach to him by persons unknown, to be particularly guarded by his friends. Aware of this, Mr. MASON, the American Ambassador, in whom I have an old friend and fellow student in early life, kindly furnished me with a letter of identification, rather than of introduction, to Mr. MOCQUARD, chief Secretary of the Imperial Cabinet. It contained no allusion to my acquaintance with the Emperor, or to the object of my visit to Plombieres, but led to a call upon me by that gentleman so prompt, that I had not time to change my dress before his name was announced.

He soon recognized me as one who had been in communication in America with his Majesty; and immediately said that he would lose no time, as being again summoned to the Cabinet, in informing him of my visit, and that I would doubtless hear from him. This I did shortly afterwards, in an official invitation to dinner the same evening at the palace, followed by a call in person from Gen. FLEURY, chief equerry and aid-de-camp in attendance.

Plombieres lies nestled in a little valley, amid the forest heights of the mountains of the Vosges, in the Eastern section of France. The glen in which it is situated is so narrow, as to allow room for a single street only, along the bed of a brawling mountain stream. From this, one or two others strike steeply up the sides of the hills on either hand. The Imperial residence is in the centre of the town, within a quadrangular court. It is so built, that on one side, the second floor, on which the principal saloons are, is on a level with a terrace of the gardens, and opens upon it. The house is scarcely large enough for a limited suite, and its accommodations are extended, wherever the formation of the ground will admit, by tented apartments of striped canvass, which stretch from it into the shrubberies amid fountains and flower beds. These additions are tasteful and ornamental, shaded and cool; especially the largest, which communicates by a range of French windows with the reception rooms, and had been freshly and beautifully decorated with flowers and various embellishments of art, for a *soiree dansante* the preceding night.

I was punctual in my arrival to the hour appointed, according to the time of the town; and, after passing the sentries at the gates of the Court, was making my way to the principal entrance on the ground floor, when a porter in the livery of the household directed me to a balustraded flight of stone steps, on one side, leading to a terrace. A group of officers in a tent near by, politely repeated the direction; and, ascending to the top, I found myself in the temporary ball-room just mentioned. From this I was conducted, by a person in attendance, through the Cabinet into a drawing room. On looking at a clock on the mantel, I perceived that I was a quarter of an hour in advance of the time of the palace. The Emperor, it appeared, had but just left his Cabinet for a turn in the grounds. In a few moments, however, I heard footsteps in the direction I had entered, and turning from a painting which had arrested my attention, saw him advancing with outstretched hand, and a smile of pleasure, and so frank and so cordial, and, I may add, so flatteringly kind were the reception and welcome given me, that the prestige of the Emperor was at once forgotten in the presence of the friend, and in the associations and sympathies of an intimacy enjoyed years ago.

He was followed by a suite of four or five gentlemen, to whom he presented me as "a very old friend from America," and then immediately asked, "Would you have known me?" The severe vicissitudes through which he has passed, for a portion of the period since I last saw him, have left little if any impress upon him physically. His complexion is more bronzed, and his hair darker than in earlier life; and a military moustache and imperial give a somewhat different contour to his face. The lines, too, of strength, dignity and decision in his countenance, are more marked, and perhaps, when he is not speaking, now predominate over those expressive of the great amiability and kindness of nature characteristic of him. But I was happy in not being able to detect any evidence of the impaired constitution and doubtful health which have at times been intimated in the public journals. On the contrary, he seems to be physically firm and robust, and is more muscular in appearance and movement than might be expected in one whose mind was given to severe study during long imprisonment, and must since have been heavily taxed by the immense responsibilities which have rested on him singly in the exercise of supreme power. Had it been otherwise, however, and I had found him ever so much altered in health and personal appearance, his smile, so familiar to my recollections, and the intonations of his voice, so gentle and so winning to his friends, would not have failed to identify him.

Seating me beside him, he at once recurred to the chief incidents of our personal association, with a minuteness of recollection that surprised me, referring to and bringing to my mind some which had entirely escaped my own memory. He was particular in his inquiries in regard to those in America whom we had mutually known—especially WASHINGTON IRVING, his health, and the book on which he is at present engaged as an author. On the announcement of dinner, placing me on his right, he pleasantly said: "This is just as it used to be when we dined together so often in New-York."

The conversation at table was general, but was led by the Emperor on topics introduced by himself. These embraced the new President of the United States, Mr. BUCHANAN, and the promise of his Administration in regard to our foreign relations; the American press, its influence and its responsibilities, the difficulties and necessities of European rule; the embarrassments in our own political condition, arising from the existence of Slavery, and the unavoidable antagonism in sentiment between the Free and the Slaveholding States; the spirit of *fillibusterism* in certain classes of our people; and Mormonism, with its abominations, spreading in our bosom and defying governmental authority.

In connection with the new Administration, he took occasion to express the earnest wish that its inauguration would not lead to any change in the diplomatic representative from America at the French Court; paying, at the same time, a tribute of honor to Mr. MASON, both as an able and accomplished Minister, and as a gentleman whose genial spirit, great amiability and courteousness, had made him most popular and most acceptable here. On this subject he expressed deep personal interest.

On returning to the drawing-room, at the end of an hour, I was about to take leave, when the Emperor kindly interposed, by saying he wished me to take a walk with him. I was very ready, as you may imagine, to interpret the wish, according to imperial etiquette, into a command, and thankfully availed myself of the privilege. We left the Palace by the garden entrance, opening upon a road along the hillside, which overlooks the town and little valley. Pursuing this for some distance, we ascended the hill, and crossing the glen, entered upon a beautiful new gravelled road on the opposite side, constructed by the Emperor during the past year as a walk, for the benefit and pleasure of the visitors to the baths and the public in general. It extends a couple of miles, perhaps, from the town to the woods, with which the hills at that distance are covered.

It was the hour of the evening promenade, and at some points the broad walk was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, old and young, and with children and their nurses. I was pleased to witness the homage and good will manifested by all to the sovereign; and not less so to observe the great kindness with which their constant salutations were returned by him, and particularly in the special civilities he paid every now and then to one and another of the aged and infirm, seated by the way side, in begging them not to rise as he approached; in a compliment to a mother on the beauty of her child; a touch of fondness to the child itself; and a word of recognition here and there to some young girls who had been at the ball the preceding night. This, however, was only in the crowded parts of the promenade. We soon passed these and on our way towards the woods were alone, some yards in advance of the gentlemen of the suite, and at liberty to converse with uninterrupted freedom.

It was nearly two hours before we again approached the palace. In doing so, I intimated my purpose of taking leave at its gates, for a return to Paris; and with all my knowledge of the kindness of his heart, I was surprised, almost, at the warmth of his expressions and manner, while assuring me of his appreciation of my friendship, and the pleasure my visit had given him. The most I had anticipated, in the thought of being received by him in France, was the possibility of a private audience for a few minutes amidst the pressure of engagements inseparable from his position, and I could scarcely realize the fact, as I bade him adieu, that I had thus been favored with three hours of most kind and confidential intercourse. No higher proof could be given of his great amiability and kindness of heart, or of the truth, that the occupation of an imperial throne has had no ill effect upon the generous impulses of his nature.

As to the reputation which he has won for himself in Europe there is no longer a question. In mental power, in far-seeing sagacity, in ability to project and energy to accomplish the wisest measures in government; in fitness to guide and to rule, in the affairs of an empire, it is universally admitted, so far as I can learn, that he stands unrivaled amongst the monarchs of the present day. I am told in France, by those having the best opportunities for correct knowledge on the point, that the masses of the nation would regard any disaster to the Emperor as the greatest calamity that could befall them; and, during the six weeks I was in England, I satisfied myself fully as to the general estimation in which he is held there as a ruler. From members of both houses of Parliament, from officers of both army and navy, from gentlemen whose official position is such that they can scarcely be ignorant of the sentiments of royalty itself, from clergymen and laymen in various parts of the country, I heard one and the same opinion constantly expressed, that the Emperor of the French had proved himself to be the most extraordinary man of his day, and without question is the first Sovereign in Europe, and the present human arbiter of her destinies. Happily for the world he has adopted the maxim, that "THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."

Americans at Sebastopol.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

We make up parties of pleasure every Sunday, (*Wiscrusiana* in Russian,) and either go sailing or on horseback to the different places around and about Sebastopol—such as Inkermann, Redan, Malakoff, Balaklava, Backsterie, &c. A description of these places may form the basis of a future letter.

On the first of July we commenced diving. "An old practical diver," as he represented himself to be, from Boston, was the first to begin operations, but he made such a bungling attempt that an Englishman, who had been in the employment of the Russians as diver for eight months previous, and was engaged by our company, insisted that this must have been the very first time the Bostonian had ever been under water. He also satisfied BILLY McL—— that diving "was not what it was cracked up to be." He has never been with us since, though BILLY says he will try it yet.

The next day I descended in the Submarine armor, with nerves unshaken and heart as fearless as it is at this moment. Upon my second descent I made up to a large anchor, which was pulled up, and was truly a great haul. Since then I have been diving every week-day, in the morning or the afternoon, and some days both before and after dinner. For the last week past I have not been down, as we are breaking in a Greek, who will make an expert diver. He cannot speak a word of English except what I have taught him.

We have had very little rain since our arrival. Most of what we had came in the night, rendering the water very cold—especially when the diver has to go into the holds of sunken vessels. There is no tide whatever, and but little current, in Sebastopol harbor, and as the water lies dormant in the holds, is very cold to the diver.

Our dresses leak very much. On two or three occasions I have taken off my dress with no less than two or three buckets of water in it, and not I alone have been in this plight, so comfortless and dangerous. It has been the same way with all the rest. We have six of these dresses at present, and must have sixteen to eighteen more to do the necessary diving, there being one hundred and seventy-two vessels of various sizes, sunk in this harbor. Many of them will have to be blown up. One, called the *Sagedell*, Mr. S. EAKINS commenced operations upon to-day, the 30th August. He succeeded in blowing her nearly all to pieces. It required over 3,000 pounds of gunpowder, and will take 2,000 pounds more to demolish her entirely.

Col. GOWAN commenced on the *Paris*, but did not make much headway with her, as the batteries would not work in his hands. However, EAKINS astonished the natives to-day, as not a single pontoon missed fire. A great number of Russians lined the shores to witness the explosions, which made a truly splendid sight, the water being thrown up full 30 feet high.

The bark *Our Union* arrived here on the 31st of August, being 74 days coming. As I understood from the sailors, she sailed on June 5, and stopped five days at Constantinople. Her procrastination was one reason why I did not write, as I expected Mr. EAKINS and BILL HILLER in her. The passengers (only four) and crew were all. The crew are now engaged in discharging cargo.

We have one of our *caissons* nearly completed, and as it needs *four*, we shall not be able to raise any vessels until Spring. The work goes slowly on. However, now that Mr. WICKERSHAM and Mr. PIERCE (the chief engineer) have arrived, they may be able to hurry up the cakes.

Mr. WICKERSHAM and Mr. S. EAKINS arrived here last Friday evening, in the *Farakote* steamer, from Odessa, which is distant some 300 miles. They were detained there by the Russian officials *for three weeks*. Mr. WICKERSHAM was not allowed to bring his family to Sebastopol, until Colonel GOWAN interfered. The Colonel had to communicate with the Powers that be in this tyrannical country before they would allow them to proceed.

The mails go only once in every ten days from Sebastopol to Odessa, so you may see how time is lost in communication—especially as Odessa is the headquarters of this part of the Russian dominions.

Not a single one of our men, if they had to ship over again, would sign articles to come to this poverty stricken hole. You cannot purchase a decent pair of boots in Sebastopol. What they term Sap o yais and Bash-makers, (that is boot and shoemakers,) you would not give a dollar for in the United States. For a pair of boots they ask five or six rubles, (each ruble is eighty cents, as I mentioned before,) and for a pair of gaiter shoes, which lasted me only three weeks, I paid four rubles. I wore them out, mind you, in three weeks, putting them on only on Sundays and sometimes in the evening.

Ready made clothing cannot be purchased in Sebastopol, except overalls and calico shirts. For one of the latter they demand Pottarina Rupe Cedubra, which means a ruble and a half in silver. A common black cloth or satinet cap costs two rubles; a pair of pantaloons ten or twelve rubles, and fifteen rubles if made of fine black cloth. No kind of a hat can be obtained in Sebastopol, for any money. Of cap makers I found no lack, but not a single hatter. Tailors are plentiful; but there is one boot maker, a German. Nearly every storekeeper and tailor is a German Jew.

In the whole of Sebastopol there are only two hotels, each of which can accommodate forty persons. These hotels are only one story high, and I am informed, and can readily believe, that the accommodations are of the very worst description.

That you may understand the Russian currency, and estimate it by *ours*, I must tell you that a ruble is estimated at eighty cents, (though not worth seventy-five,) and that one hundred kopeks—pronounced kopecka—are in each ruble. A kopek is three-fourths of our cent.

On the 6th, at St. John, N. B., Breene, and Slevin and his son, charged with the murder of Robert McKenzie, his wife and four children, were arraigned, when Breene pleaded guilty, the elder Slevin said he was "not clear" of the murders, and the younger Slevin pleaded not guilty. The prisoners were committed.

Brigham Young and the Government.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, [illegible], 1857.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th of last September has been received, and would not require a formal reply were it not for the effort you make to place this office in the wrong, when, in fact, whatever difficulties exist have resulted from your own conduct. As the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, it was your duty to keep a supervisory control over the different agents, and to see that they did not exceed their authority. It was your duty also to notify them of all things pertaining to their duties, and especially to keep them in their expenditures within the appropriations made for your superintendency. Their reports were made to you, and by you transmitted here. You cannot, therefore, plead ignorance of their transactions. Knowing, then, the amount of the appropriations, and being fully advised of the affairs of the agencies, and that money could not be taken out of the Treasury without an act of Congress, you have allowed the drafts to exceed the appropriations to the amount of $31,380 50 to the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857. When the agents were notified that their drafts could not be paid in consequence of the appropriation having been exhausted, and rebuked for exceeding them, they replied that they had no information from you on the subject. These communications passed through your hands, and yet you seem to have passed them by unnoticed. With a full knowledge, then, of all the facts, you took no steps, so far as this office is informed, to protect the public interests, or to keep your subordinates within the proper sphere of their duties. On the contrary, you seem to have been disposed to encourage these things, as is evidenced in your orders to Agent HURT, sending him to Carson's Valley at a heavy expense to the Government, when it was well known that the services of an agent were not required in that quarter; and again, when you fitted out an expedition yourself, and conducted it northward out of your superintendency, to give presents to Indians not under your control. From all this it follows that if your drafts are not paid you have no right to complain, because you knew at the time that the appropriations on which they were drawn were exhausted.

But even if the money was in the treasury, ready for the Indian service in Utah, I do not see how it can be applied to the payment of your drafts until they shall have first passed through the strictest scrutiny, for this Department has information from reliable sources that, so far from encouraging amicable relations between the Indians and the people of the United States, outside of your own immediate community, you have studiously endeavored to impress on the minds of the Indians that there was a difference between your own sect, usually known as Mormons, and the Government and other citizens of the United States—that the former were their friends, and the latter their enemies. In addition to this, you have been denouncing this Government, and threatening an armed resistance to the authorities sent out by the President. Indeed, unless you and your coadjutors are most grossly misrepresented, and your language misquoted, the appearance of those authorities among you is all that is necessary to prompt you to an overt act of treason. It could never have been intended, when the appropriations were made by Congress, that the money should be used in arousing savages to war against our own citizens, or to enable a subordinate officer to carry on treasonable practices against his own Government. The rule of this office is to withhold annuities from the Indians whenever they place themselves in a hostile or antagonistic attitude towards the Government; and I know of no reason why the same rule should not be applied to you at this time; but as the appropriation has been exhausted, it is not necessary to consider that question now.

You say "the troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the least security for persons and property." The troops are under the direction of the President, and it is fair to presume that he would not send them to Utah Territory unless there was a necessity for so doing; and if it be true that wherever the greatest number of troops are, there are to be found the greatest number of hostile Indians, it arises from the fact that the troops are necessary at such places to preserve the peace and to keep the Indians in subjection. There is no reason why persons and property should be any the less secure in the neighborhood of the troops, nor is there any reason why *peaceable* citizens should object to their presence. If it is your intention to preserve peace, the troops will not interfere with you; but if you intend otherwise, then it is necessary that the troops should be on the ground to enforce it.

It is much to be regretted that such a state of affairs should exist, and it is always with great reluctance that we arrive at the conclusion that American citizens should at any time require the strong arm of power to compel obedience to the laws, or that a subordinate officer should so far forget his duty as to use his official position to injure one portion of his fellow-citizens, and to alienate another portion from loyalty to their Government. But, when convinced of the existence of such facts, the Chief Executive has no alternative but to crush out rebellion, and for this purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his control.

Your claim for double salary cannot be allowed, for, even if it did not come in conflict with the general rule, which forbids the payment of two salaries at the same time to the same person, yet you could not be entitled to it for the reason that you became Superintendent of Indian Affairs by virtue of your appointment of Governor of the Territory; and, although these offices have since been separated, yet you had not, at the date of your communication, been relieved from the duties appertaining to them. Your other account will be examined into, and whenever it shall be ascertained that the expenditure was properly made, it will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

You say "The Department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval." The reverse of this is the fact. This office has often found fault with your conduct; and to prove this, it is only necessary to quote your own language. One extract from your communication to this office, dated "Great Salt Lake City, June 26, 1855," will suffice. You there say, "For the last two years I have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting my accounts adjusted at the Department; and when they have finally been so adjusted, that it has been done by suspending and *disallowing* a great portion thereof." Many similar extracts might be given, but this is sufficient to establish the incorrectness of your statement that this office had never manifested its disapproval of your conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. W. DENVER, Commis.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Facts from the New-York Census—Marriage Items.

The Albany *Evening Journal* had a summary of census returns, touching marriages in this State in 1855; based upon Mr. HOUGH's official report. Some of the facts are curious: The total number of unions in the year 1855, was 21,851. The most of these were in New-York County—the least, in Hamilton; 337 widowers matched themselves with widows; 2,[illegible] widowers sought consolation and matrimony among young, or old girls. Of previously unmarried men, 565 were led to the altar by widows. Of first marriages, on both sides, the number was 17,[illegible].

Among the husbands, were two who took for wives [illegible] at the age each of 86 years. One of these joined himself unto a damsel of 66, and the other sought felicity in the society of a girl of 30. Of young wives, there were thirteen only 13 years old. Seventy were 14 years old. Two hundred and forty-nine were 15 years old, and of "sweet sixteen" wives, there were 490. Of the baby husbands who escaped maternal watchfulness that year, four were 15 years old! One of these was picked up by another baby—a girl of 14—another was entangled by a 15-year old female—another was trapped by a tough young lady of 22, and the fourth was kindly taken in and done for by an experienced woman of 32.

The age amongst the men at which there was most marriage, was 25. The age at which most women married in that year, was 20. The oldest bride had reached the maturity of 77. The groom in this case was a year younger.

The three favorite hymeneal periods of life among the girls of New-York in 1855, were at the ages of 18, 20 and 21. Corresponding to these among "the boys," were the ages 21, 22 and 25.

Obituary.

A venerable couple—Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Varnum—died at Dracut, Mass., on the 4th instant, within five hours of each other. He was [illegible] years old, and she 78. They were married 67 years. The funeral was attended by upwards of seven hundred persons.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Greenwich-street Tragedy.

RE-ARREST OF O'CONNELL—HIS EXAMINATION BY THE CORONER.—Maurice O'Connell, the ringleader of the gang who shamefully abused and murdered the poor Swiss woman named THERESA SPITZLEIN, in the basement of No. 80 Greenwich-street on Friday night last, was rearrested at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Officer [illegible], from whom he escaped on the night of the murder, has busied himself unremittingly ever since, in hunting up the fugitive, two officers, one from the Fifteenth Ward and one from the Twenty-second Ward assisting him in the chase. They succeeded at length in ferreting out the murderer's hiding-place, which proved to be in a house at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by Mrs. ANN MURPHY. At 6 o'clock Thursday morning, the officers made a descent on the house, having first guarded against the possibility of any escape from the rear yard. They found O'CONNELL asleep in bed. The sight of the officers affected him with such surprise that he was paralyzed for several minutes and unable to get out of bed. The officers directly handcuffed him, which brought him to a state of mental and physical consternation. He was taken to the office of the Deputy-Superintendent and thence to the Coroner's office. To the questions put to him by the Coroner, he answered as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Maurice O'Connell.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Fifteen years; my mother says I am seventeen; my birth is registered in a Prayer Book.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—In New-York.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 84 Greenwich-street.
Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Car driver.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—I am not guilty; when Sailor Dan and James Toole were dragging Theresa Spitzlein into the bedroom, she caught hold of the door, and I released her hand from their grip; I then went in a little after them, in order to get out the back way; I got out the back basement door.

At the close of the examination O'Connell was taken to the Tombs and locked up in a cell. He is a hard looking youth, and appears older than he represents himself to be. Toole and Hagan, two of O'Connell's confederates in the alleged murder, are still confined in the Tombs. They keep up a cheerful air and express a willingness to be tried. O'Connell says [illegible], and that doggedly. It is expected that the trial will take place early next week.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officers MIRRO and TERIN, of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested a young lad suspected to be "Sailor Dan," charged with being one of the principals in the murder of Mrs. SPITZLEIN. They found the individual they arrested sleeping on an old barge, in company with three young dock thieves. They were all taken before the Deputy-Superintendent, but officers of the First Ward, who knew Sailor Dan, stated that he was not among the arrested parties.

A proclamation was issued yesterday by the Mayor offering $300 reward for the arrest of Sailor Dan, which, it is not unlikely, will have the effect to bring him to justice.

Police Intelligence.

SWINDLED BY EMIGRANT RUNNERS—A NOVEL [illegible].—Edmond Judge, a young Irishman, fell on Wednesday morning into the hands of sundry emigrant runners and ticket swindlers. According to his affidavit he came to the City early in the morning from New-Jersey, intending to take passage in a packet ship to his native country. He had a card in his pocket of the Tapscott line of ships, and in passing through Greenwich-street inquired of some men the location of the office. The men told him the office was at No. 136 Liberty-street, and kindly volunteered to show him the place, as it was but a block or two off. He was taken into the office and shown a man who said he was the agent of the Tapscott line. He bought a ticket of this man for passage on the ship Manhattan, and paid $15 for it. After paying for the ticket the man demanded $2 additional as his commission, which he also paid. Supposing everything to be correct, Judge asked the agent if he would give him English gold for some money he had. On the man saying he would he handed over $45 to the agent, expecting to be handed back English gold for the amount, but was only paid in return two gold American dollars. Judge asked for the correct change, but instead of its being paid over to him the three men who escorted him to the office suddenly seized hold of him and hustled him out of the office, telling him to hurry his boots to the ship or he would be too late to sail. Judge called out "Police," when a policeman, who fortunately happened to be in the vicinity, presented himself. The three runners took to their heels and soon darted out of sight in divers directions. The officer proceeded to No. 136 Liberty-street and arrested Stephen Gordon, the proprietor of the office, and took him before Justice Connolly at the Tombs. The Justice locked Gordon up, refusing to admit him to bail. Judge said he could identify the runners who enticed him into Gordon's office and officers were sent to arrest them. During the afternoon a number of Gordon's friends appeared at the Court and tried to effect his release. Alderman Wilson was not on the bench.

ONE DAY'S ARRESTS AND ONE NIGHT'S STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.—The returns of the Acting Inspectors of the different Wards of the City made Wednesday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, show the number of arrests for the 24 hours previous, to have been 97, and the number of lodgers in the Stations the previous night as 435. The reports of the various Wards were as follows:

Ward.	No. of Arrests.	Lodgers. Males.	Lodgers. Females.
I	13	21	1
II	11	2	3
III	7	11	1
IV	—	13	3
V	7	17	5
VI	9	27	12
VII	5	14	10
VIII	6	10	11
IX	7	15	4
X	3	43	12
XI	1	23	3
XII	6	6	—
XIII	6	14	3
XIV	4	22	8
XV	2	4	12
XVI	3	30	6
XVII	4	28	7
XVIII	4	5	6
XIX	1	6	2
XX	4	0	6
XXI	5	13	3
XXII	1	5	—
Total	97	319	116

Of the arrested parties, 57 were born in Ireland, 16 in the United States, 11 in Germany, 3 in England, 3 in France, and 2 in Scotland. The present number of lodgers is more than double that of a month ago, and nearly twice as many as a year ago this month. It is not unusual for parties to present themselves at a Station-house as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to secure a lodging. The great complaint is that the Station-houses do not furnish accommodations for the number seeking lodgings. Every night a large number have to be turned away.

ASSAULT WITH A SHOEMAKER'S KNIFE.—Sam'l Lasher, a shoemaker, and Philip Sneider, a tailor, both residents of the Eleventh Ward, got into an altercation Wednesday night in Lasher's shop. During the squabble Lasher seized a shoe-knife and stabbed Sneider in the head and back, inflicting serious injuries. The wounded man was taken to his residence and Lasher locked up in the Eleventh Ward Station-House. The prisoner was taken yesterday before Justice Wood, at Essex Market, for examination, but Sneider was not able to appear. The Justice committed the accused to prison to await the result of Sneider's injuries.

OUTRAGE ON A GERMAN GIRL.—John Hincken, grocer, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, was arrested, yesterday, charged with committing a rape upon a German girl, named Vermylia Eckel, living at No. 223 West Twenty-third-street. According to the girl's story she was going down Eleventh-avenue last Sunday night, on her way home, and when opposite Hincken's place was seized by the accused and forcibly dragged into the store, [illegible] into the street. The girl made a complaint the next day, but Hincken could not be found until yesterday. He was taken before Justice FLANDREAU and locked up, in default of $1,000 bail.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—At an early hour Thursday morning, Officer Lockwood, of the Sixteenth Ward, discovered that the shoe store of Wm. Owen, No. 228 Ninth-avenue, had been broken open. He looked into the store and discovered Thomas Holmes, a young man [illegible] engaged in packing up a lot of shoes. He at once arrested Holmes, and Justice FLANDREAU committed him for trial. A fellow who was lurking near the store and ran off as he saw the officer approach, is supposed to have been an accomplice in the burglary.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named George Hanford was arrested charged with stealing a horse and wagon valued at $250, belonging to Mr. Charles McNamee, of Staten Island. Mr. McNamee left his horse and wagon in front of a store in Greenwich-street, when the prisoner jumped in the wagon and drove off. Officer [illegible] of the Ninth Ward arrested the fellow at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, and [illegible]. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up.

A [illegible] FLEECED.—Andrew Rome, who says he [illegible] of the interior Counties of the State, [illegible] girl [illegible] Julia Ryerson, and accompanied her to her lodgings in Howard-street. In the morning he found his companion and gold watch, worth $60, missing. He informed ex-officer Webb of his loss who found the girl in Baxter-street, and recovered the watch. The girl was locked by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of grand larceny.

OBTAINING GOODS ON A FORGED ORDER.—Henry Aldrich, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested Wednesday, charged with obtaining from Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert, auctioneers, about $350 worth of goods on an order bearing the forged signature of Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, No. 393 Broadway, who had purchased the goods. The boy was arrested in the act of delivering the goods to a man on the Astor House steps. The man who received the goods was also arrested, and gave his name as George H. Garow, the boy alleging that Garow gave him the order on which to obtain the goods. Both boy and man were committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

WHOLESALE HAUL OF POTATOES.—James Davis and James McArdle were arrested Wednesday on a charge of defrauding Mr. Simeon J. Carpenter, of No. 236 Delancey-street, out of 350 bushels of potatoes of the value of $266. Justice held the accused to bail to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—AN INEBRIATED ALDERMEN.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was to have been held on Wednesday evening, but a quorum of sober members could not be obtained. Nineteen Aldermen were on hand at a reasonably early hour, and waited more than an hour for the twentieth to make a quorum. An officer was finally dispatched to bring in the first Alderman he could find. He naturally looked in at the bar-rooms first, and had not long been in search before his labors were crowned with success, and the delinquent was dragged into the Council Chamber; but as he was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to transact business, the sober members concluded that it was best to adjourn, which they did without transacting any business.

THE GREAT PUMP.—The Hartford Times has the following notice of the Great Pumping Engine now being constructed in that city, for the Brooklyn Waterworks:

"That our readers may form an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, we will give a few of the dimensions of the principal parts of the engine; but before doing so it may be well to say, that there to be two engines of the same size and power; one is to be built and put in operation before the other is commenced. The steam cylinder of each engine is to be 80 inches in diameter, stroke of piston 10 feet, and the maximum speed to be 10 double strokes per minute. Each engine must be capable of pumping 10,000,000 gallons of water into a reservoir elevated about 70 feet above the pump wells, through a 36-inch main, 5,700 feet in length in 16 hours. From these figures we can safely state that they will be the largest pumping engines in the country. The builders confidently expect to realize from them a greater duty than has ever heretofore been obtained from any pumping engine in use at the present day.

SUICIDE.—A man named MICHAEL MURPHY died at the Kings County Hospital on Wednesday, from the effects of a severe wound in his neck made by himself one day last week. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

☞ The Kings County Board of Canvassers continued their labors on Wednesday, and expect to complete the business before them by Saturday next. No serious errors have yet been discovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

STEALING COPPER.—Two men, both named THOMAS MCARTHUR, (cousins,) were arrested in Jersey City, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, by Officer GRAHAM, while in the act of stealing copper to the value of about $100 from the ship-yard of Mr. MORRIS. One of them had been employed in the yard, and had been in the habit, for some time, while handling the copper, of dropping pieces into the water from the dock. Yesterday morning, before daylight, they had gone to the spot and fished it up, and were arrested just as they were about leaving in a boat. Upon subsequent search they were found in possession of about $50 worth of rope, that they had stolen from the same premises. Recorder BEDFORD sent them to the County Jail, to await trial.

CITY TREASURER.—The Jersey City Common Council held a special session on Tuesday evening, to elect a City Treasurer, in place of Mr. JOHN CASSIDY, who was elected to the position last week, but declined to serve, on account of the multiplicity of his other duties. After a number of unsuccessful ballots, Mr. PETER D. VROOM was finally chosen. Mr. VROOM is an attaché of the Hudson County Bank.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past week have been quite heavy. The interior furnished large supplies, and as receivers manifested no disposition to reserve them, buyers purchased freely, especially for export, at generally well-supported prices, the market closing briskly and buoyantly for the leading commodities, the available stocks of which, here, are moderate for the season, and they can hardly be much increased before the suspension of inland navigation, which may occur prior to the end of the current month.

The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.
Superfine State Flour	$4 85 @ 4 95	$4 85 @ 5 00
Extra State	5 05 @ 5 35	5 10 @ 5 30
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 85 @ 4 95	4 85 @ 5 00
Super. Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10	5 00 @ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20 @ 5 30	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Ind. and Mich.	5 25 @ 6 50	5 10 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 6 75	5 50 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 50	5 30 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 75	5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 00	5 75 @ 8 00
Super. to extra Cana'n	5 25 @ 6 75	5 15 @ 6 70
Mixed to extra South'n	5 25 @ 7 25	5 10 @ 7 00
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 5 00	3 50 @ 5 00
Corn Meal	3 25 @ 3 75	3 50 @ 3 75
White Wheat ₽ bushel	1 18 @ 1 55	1 18 @ 1 55
Red Wheat ₽ bushel	1 00 @ 1 30	95 @ 1 35
Mixed Western Corn	— @ 75	75 @ 77½
Rye	78 @ 80	75 @ 76
Barley	70 @ 85	70 @ 88
Western Oats	43 @ 45	44 @ 46
State Oats	40 @ 43	43 @ 45
Jersey and Penn. Oats	35 @ 40	38 @ 42
Southern Oats	28 @ 37	26 @ 40
White Beans, ₽ bush.	1 60 @ 1 70	1 60 @ 1 70

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls	148,500	98,400	95,100
Wheat, bush	265,000	360,400	224,000
Corn, bush	128,750	92,305	153,250
Barley, bush	—	2,400	16,000
Oats, bush	21,500	23,150	7,000
Rye, bush	5,700	—	—

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls	101,050	121,270	76,830
Wheat, bushels	308,000	443,000	350,505
Corn, bushels	146,000	130,000	152,000
Rye, bushels	10,100	2,000	1,200
Barley, bushels	11,900	20,000	14,400

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales.
Flour, bbls	133,000	99,750	148,500	101,050
Wheat, bushels	512,000	563,000	265,000	308,000
Corn, bushels	215,000	279,000	128,750	146,000
Rye, bushels	10,000	32,600	5,700	10,100
Barley, bushels	8,300	6,750	—	11,900
Oats, bushels	15,000	—	21,500	—

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of Breadstuffs since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Nov. 6	143,005	1,830,020	338,317
New-Orleans	Oct. 24	16,883	23,830	3,396
Philadelphia	Oct. 30	6,436	41,563	20,868
Baltimore	Oct. 30	15,820	41,881	2,500
Boston	Oct. 24	121	[illegible]	2,330
Other Ports	Oct. 24	3,942	60,466	[illegible]
Total, from Sept. 1		185,159	1,834,797	368,311
Total, to same time, 1856		156,245	2,110,365	1,421,620
Total, to same time, 1855		108,323	1,344,000	483,686
Total, to same time, 1854		2,675	16,659	1,602,833

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Rye, bus.
New-York	Oct. 27	13,712	51,000	....	....
Other Ports, latest dates		23,462	32,598	....	....

Detroit Breadstuff Receipts during the week ending with Nov. 7.

Flour, bbls	26,331	Oats, bushels	13,578
Wheat, bushels	75,827	Rye, bushels	1,650
Corn, bushels	2,020		

Chicago Breadstuff Movement for the week ending Nov. 2.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	17,723	10,765
Wheat, bushels	615,697	604,180
Corn, bushels	29,307	36,974
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	10,051	[illegible]

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff [illegible] since the opening of navigation to Nov. 2:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	245,671	7,320,471	4,612,541	857,400

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	138,977	7,394,710	3,895,536	304,714

Dunkirk Breadstuff Receipts During October.

Flour, bbls	47,677	Corn, bushels	4,787
Wheat, bushels	17,036		

Cotton is arriving and selling rather more freely, at former prices. Our available stock is now but 2,167 bales, against 33,565 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season have been 302,150 bales, against 339,356 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 144,609 bales, against 151,673 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 193,372 bales, against 270,068 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 38,430 bales, against 75,146 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 31.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 ... Bales	7,810
Arrived since	197,603
Total	205,413
Exported to date	74,446
Stock on hand not cleared Oct. 31, 1857	130,967

The Provision trade lacked vigor during the early part of the week. Towards the close, the receipts fell off, and as the demand was fair, factors were getting better prices. The British Government contracts for Pork and Beef have been partially secured by New-York and Philadelphia packers, the following tenders having been made through Messrs. A. & T. NESBITT, and accepted by the Commissioners of the Admiralty: By VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, and TUNIS VAN BRUNT, of New-York, 1,850 tcs. of Navy Pork at £9 10s. ₽ tc.; 1,250 tcs. do. do. at £9 4s.; 1,250 bbls. Navy Pork at £5 14s. ₽ bbl.; and 1,000 do. do. £5 12s. By J. T. ALBURGER & Co., of Philadelphia, 1,500 tcs. Navy Beef at £6 8s.; 1,200 bbls. do. do. £5 12s. 6d. Other contracts are represented as having been made by parties in this City, part of them at lower figures than the foregoing.

The Chicago Beef packing season is nearly over. Not over 10,000 head had been killed up to the 3d inst., and it is anticipated that there will certainly not be over 15,000 head slaughtered, during the entire season. The Pork packing season commenced in Chicago on the 4th inst., but under very discouraging circumstances. In Louisville, Ky., the prospects of the same branch of business are gloomy. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d inst., says that "For years in the commencement of November, the pens attached to the packing establishments were usually filled with fat porkers, but at present they are all deserted. Our packers have no inclination to buy hogs otherwise than on time, and farmers do not like to sell except for cash. We can therefore give no accurate quotations. Under these circumstances, there is no doubt that farmers will turn their hogs into bacon, while some in view of the large Corn crop, will not kill at all this season. In Cincinnati, no important movements transpired during the week ending the 4th inst. The *Price Current* says: "There are buyers of Hogs for present delivery at $5, but owners seem unwilling to accept this rate just now, and are asking $5 50@$6. There are very few arriving, and none but those contracted for. Two houses have commenced packing on contract Hogs. There can be no doubt now that the season will be a late one, as owners will hold back to the last sooner than accept present prices. Hams, sides and Shoulders are offered in bulk for December 6c., 8c. and 7c., but this is above the views of buyers. Mess Pork was offered at $14 on 'Change yesterday for December, but $12 50 was the highest offer we heard of."

Groceries varied very slightly. Coffee, Teas and Rice were lightly dealt in, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand,—the former at rather easier, and the latter at somewhat firmer rates.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Total, bags	15,475	19,874

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Totals	5,000	—	6,576	1,550

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics, Nov. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Imports in October	3,272	170	3,422	1,854	—	—
Imports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	40,251	33,305	14,236	28,030	46,150	1,512
Stock Nov. 1	1,358	—	—	4,156	—	1,500

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Tcs.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs.	1857. Bbls.
Imports in October	23	65	—	40	—	—
Imports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	3,460	2,671	14,755	6,650	3,823	7,795
Stock Nov. 1	100	350	680	1,000	1,200	2,800

With less extensive receipts and sales, we have to report no important change in prices of Hay. We quote Bale at from 45c.@75c. ₽ 100 lbs.; Loose at from 60c.@87½c. ₽ 100 lbs., and $12@$15 ₽ ton; and Salt Hay at from 30c.@40c. ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is in light supply and demand, including bale, at 50c.@55c. ₽ 100 lbs.; and bundle at $2 75@$4 50 ₽ 100 sheaves. Bale Hay was selling in Portland, Me., on the 9th inst., at $11@$13 ₽ ton. In Baltimore, on the 9th, Hay was very scarce and in good demand, bringing very freely $16@$18 ₽ ton or bale, and $12@$15 for Loose Hay. Straw was selling at $17 for Rye, and $10@$12 ₽ ton for Wheat. In Alexandria, Va., on the 9th, Bale Hay was selling 62½c.@75c. ₽ cwt. In Mobile, on the 5th, there was a dull market for Hay, holders awaiting better prices. Some 300 bales remained in the Bay unsold. Sales had been made at 90c.@$1 ₽ cwt. from wharf, and $1 25 from store, at retail. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending the 6th inst., 3,000 bales were received, which depressed prices to 85c.@87½c. ₽ 100 lbs. The bulk of the receipts were disposed of at 85c. ₽ 100 lbs. Among the receipts were 500 bales Eastern, which had been sold to arrive at $1, but as the quality did not come up to the expectation of the purchaser the sale was annulled, and it was subsequently sold at something under this figure. In New-Orleans, on the 2d inst., about 2,300 bales old Western (sound) were sold from warehouse by auction at $17 80@$18, all, however, except a few small lots, at $17 50 ₽ ton.

Hemp, Hops and Grass Seeds continue very quiet, without any remarkable change in prices.

Tobacco is inactive, yet holders seem less eager to sell, and more steadiness is discernible in this market. The Baltimore market was lightly supplied, and was inactive, during the week. The inspections there for the week were 280 hhds. Maryland, and 4 hhds. Ohio. The Richmond market was brisker during the past week, and prices of all descriptions improved. The closing currency on the 5th inst., was for lugs, 5c.@8c., and for leaf, 7c.@10c., according to quality, ₽ lb.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 2.

Stock on hand, 1st September, 1857, hhds	13,806
Arrived since	893
Total	14,699
Exported to date	7,587
Stock on hand not cleared	7,112

No very important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Receipts of stock at West Albany for the week ending to-day:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	1,460	3,000	2,000
Previous week	1,872	3,550	3,875
Decrease	412	550	1,875
Receipts for the month	3,332	6,550	5,875

The sales to-day were from 4c.@4½c. ₽ lb. for ordinary, and 5c.@6c. for extra. Sheep $3@$4 50. Hogs 4c.@5c. ₽ lb., live weight.

The quality of the Beeves in market to-day was ordinary. About 150 Texas Cattle represented the "scallywag" class. The combination of the different Roads and River Lines has advanced the rates of transportation from Buffalo to New-York to $100 ₽ car, occasioning much indignation upon the part of the drovers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 12.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

Drake and others vs. Heman J. Redfield, ex-collector.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover $2,339 40, claimed to be an excess of duty paid upon sugar.

The evidence for the plaintiffs showed that the appraisement had been made on samples of sugar, whereas the law requires that one package out of every ten should be appraised. The evidence for the defendant showed that the plaintiffs had waived their rights to have one package out of ten examined, and had agreed to abide by the appraisement made on the samples; also, that they were asked if they had other samples to produce, and they replied that they had not.

Under the instructions of the Court to the Jury, the plaintiffs' counsel agreed to a nonsuit.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY, Oct. 12.
Before Judge Thompson.

Fanny Hirsch vs. Carl Hellrich.—This suit was for criminal intimacy. Plaintiff is a servant, and defendant keeper of a drug-store. Both are Germans, and both were examined. The Jury returned a sealed verdict for the defendant, on the ground of consent.

Trial of Rodgers for the Murder of Swanston, in Tenth-avenue.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The Court-room was very crowded to-day, as it was announced that the trial of James Rodgers, for the murder of John Swanston, would certainly take place. Owing, however, to the absence of Mr. Andrews, one of the counsel engaged to defend him, it was not commenced till 1 o'clock. In the meantime, James Ware was tried for burglary on the store of Connory & Kirk, No. 233 Front-street, and stealing therefrom two tubs of lard, on the night of Oct. 31. He was arrested the same night, with one of the tubs on his shoulder. He was a mere youth, and the Jury, taking a merciful view of his case, convicted him of petit larceny only. Sentence reserved.

James Rodgers was then placed at the bar. His appearance is somewhat improved since he was arrested. He is only 17 years of age, and, although rowdyish in appearance, is not of a desperate aspect. He took his seat by the side of his Counsel, Messrs. Andrews and Kellogg. About an hour was consumed in procuring a Jury, a large number having formed or expressed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt, and being thereby rendered incompetent to try him. At length the following gentlemen were impanneled:

Robert H. Drake, hatter, No. 8 Bowery.
Henry Aught, sash and blind maker, No. 152 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Wm. T. Pinkney, Jr., cutlery, No. 45 Beekman-street.
Joseph C. Lewis, shoemaker, No. 105 Third-avenue.
Henry Ogden, Jr., merchant, No. 10 West Eleventh-street.
Robert J. Brown, Jr., gentleman, No. 200 Fourth-street.
Wm. B. Mann, druggist, No. 296 Broadway.
Abraham J. Hardenburgh, builder, No. 10 East Eighteenth-street.
Hiram Wisner, shipjoiner, No. 326 Fourth-street.
Henry S. VanWinkle, hardware, No. 79 Barclay.
Amasa Spring, commission merchant, Washington Market.
Wm. C. Barnes, iron-ware manufacturer, No. 173 Suffolk-street.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, briefly stated the case to the jurors. It was one of those cases that did not require the aid of rhetoric. A plain and simple statement would be most effective. On the night of Oct. 17, Mr. John Swanston was returning with his wife from market, where they had been to make their purchases. They were planning, it might be, happy schemes for the future, being in enjoyment of all domestic felicity, ignorant that the angel of death was already hovering over them. There came a casual encounter with the prisoner,—some hurried words, a blow from a knife, and death. One or two fellows rudely jostle against Mrs. Swanston, and one says to her husband, "What are you saying?" This boy, the prisoner, then leaps at Swanston, strikes him with a weapon and runs away. Swanston attempts to pursue him, runs a few steps and falls dead. The boy is not heard of for some days, and is at last caught in New-Jersey. Such was the brief outline of a terrible tragedy of only a few minutes' duration.

The first witness called was

Dr. Eben Hassel, examined by the District-Attorney—I am a physician; I reside at No. 71 West Thirty-seventh-street, corner of Sixth-avenue; I made a *post-mortem* on the body of John Swanston; I found an incised wound on the body; it was on the junction of the cartilage of the fifth rib with the breast bone; the direction of the wound was upwards, inwards and backwards, a little to the left; its depth was about three inches; I should think the wound was caused by a sharp instrument with a narrow blade, at least three inches long, probably more; the width was not more than five-eighths of an inch; the artery of the heart was penetrated; that wound, undoubtedly, was the cause of death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—The wound was not five inches deep; to the best of my knowledge it was three inches deep; there were no other wounds upon the body; deceased was an ordinary sized man; I never saw him alive; it is probable that the party who gave the blow stood on the right side of deceased; I can only say the wound was inflicted with a sharp instrument; my opinion was that it was inflicted with the ordinary blade of a dirk; I made the examination at the request of Coroner Hills.

Margaret Swanston, examined by District-Attorney—I am the widow of the deceased; I had been to market with my husband; we were coming down Twenty-first-street towards Tenth-avenue; my husband had a lantern in his right hand; I was leaning against his left hand; I had a basket in my hand; we heard some loud talking of boys before we turned the corner of the street into the avenue; my husband was nearest the curb, and my husband nearest three young men who were talking; we were going to Twenty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenue; I was pushed against by one of these young men; they all passed by us, and went up the avenue; one of them asked my husband what he was saying to me; my husband replied, "What is that to you?" another of the young men said to the one who had spoken to us, "They are not talking to you;" they went on a few paces, and one of them turned to come back, and was going to strike my husband; the others tried to hold him back, but he sprang from them and struck my husband; he then ran off across the street, and never stopped at all; he struck my husband in the breast as he stood sideways towards him; he did not say anything when he struck my husband; my husband cried, "Oh, I am murdered," and ran after him; he reached the middle of the street and fell.

The appearance of Mrs. Swanston, who was deeply attired in black, and who gave her evidence in a very impressive manner, caused considerable sensation in Court. She did not shed tears, but seemed bowed down by a tremendous grief.

Cross-examined—My husband and I were talking about the lantern he was carrying; I did not hear my husband make any comment on the conduct of the young man who pushed against me; the young man who struck my husband did not do so in consequence of any remark my husband made about him; the night was a middling dark night; our lantern was not burning; I distinctly saw the three young men; I did not see their features so distinctly that I could recognize them afterwards; neither my husband or myself had any knowledge of the accused.

To the District-Attorney—The boy who struck the blow had on a kind of dirty drab coat; the other boys had dark coats on; it occurred a little before 10 o'clock.

Dr. Robert Rae, examined by the District-Attorney—I live on Tenth-avenue, two doors from Twenty-first-street; I heard the cry of "Murder!" at the time in question; I was in my room; I raised up my window and looked out; I saw three men running down the avenue; one was a little behind the other; I saw him best; he was dressed in a drab coat and dark pants; I saw a man lying in the street; I put on my coat and went out; he was quite dead when I went across to him.

Daniel Cunningham, examined by the District-Attorney—In October last I lived in Tenth-avenue; I knew the prisoner from about two weeks before that deed was committed; it was done on Saturday night; I saw Rodgers coming up Seventeenth-street; another boy, named McGibney, was with him; they were going towards Eighth-avenue; Rodgers had on a drab coat, like a fireman's coat, and a cap; Rodgers was the biggest of us three; I joined them; Rodgers asked me to go and have a drink; we went down Seventeenth-street and had some beer; afterwards we went up Eighth-avenue as far as Twenty-first-street, then went up to Thirty-fourth-street, and down Ninth-avenue to Twenty-fifth-street, and got some more beer; Rodgers wanted to go down Twenty-sixth-street, and the other boy wouldn't go; we went down town to Twenty-second-street, and met a boy who fired an apple at Rodgers; we came down Tenth-avenue to Twenty-first-street; Rodgers was drunk, and we were trying to get him home; a man and woman was coming along, and Rodgers staggered up against them; he knocked up against the woman, and the man turned back and made some remark; the other boy, McGibney, told the man to go along and never mind, because Rodgers was drunk; I believe the man "made a crack" at Rodgers, but did not hit him; then we got into a kind of fight, and we got Rodgers away; Rodgers got away from us, stepped aside, and fought with the man; Rodgers made blows at him; Rodgers ran away; we walked away; I did not see anything in Rodger's hand; when Rodger's left the man, the man screamed out "Murder!" and tried to run after him; Rodgers ran up town, and we walked down town to Nineteenth-street; I don't know how many glasses Rodgers drank that night; he must have had some before I saw him; I am sixteen years old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—The night in question was the second time I had ever been with Rodgers; I was arrested three days after, on Tuesday morning; I was told by the policeman that if I would come forward and testify I would not be prosecuted; *he told me I must tell the truth about it*; I had on a dark coat and pants; McGibney had on a felt cap; I did not know the man was dead till Sunday morning; I kept pretty much in the house afterwards; the fight between the man who was killed and Rodgers lasted about a minute; the man struck Rodgers first; he said to Rodgers, *for shoving against his wife*: "What did you do that for?" the other boy accused Rodgers because he was drunk; I had a dispute with a man and woman in Twenty-fifth-street; I did not try to rob the man; I did not see a knife in either of the boy's hands that night; I have worked with a cracker baker; Rodgers was so drunk that he could hardly walk; we were talking loud, and he was trying to get away from us when he shoved against the lady.

Clark S. Dunning, examined by the District-Attorney—I live at No. 160 Tenth-avenue, in the same house with Dr. Rae; I heard the cry of "murder;" the window was raised; I saw a man and woman, and three young men; either the man or woman had a basket; the man had a lantern, which was not lighted; the boys passed down Tenth-avenue on the opposite side *from my house*; one appeared to be taller than the others; he had on a dirty-looking drab coat and dark pantaloons; his shirt, I think, was red, like a fireman's; he appeared to be with the other two; they were seven or eight steps from the man and woman; the large boy appeared to have been in contact with the man; all that I heard said was from one of the smaller boys, who said, "Don't meddle with the man;" the two boys dressed in dark passed down the avenue; I lost sight of them in the shade of the trees; one of them turned to go down Twenty-first-street towards the North River; the taller boy was somewhat behind them; I saw the man fall; he went about twenty-five feet after the cry of "murder," before he fell; I went out immediately, but found I could not catch either of the boys; I did not notice that either of them was intoxicated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—I think I would recognize the taller boy again, because I saw his face by the light of the lamp, which is only a few feet from my window; I thought by the swing of the taller boy's hand that he had been in conflict with the man.

David Schit examined.—I heard the cry of murder the night Mr. Swanston was killed; I saw some boys about there ten minutes before I heard the cry; the largest, Rodgers, had on a drab coat, dark pants, and a red shirt; I saw him trying to get something out of his pocket, and saw part of a knife.

Cross-examined.—This was seven or eight minutes before the cry of murder; he took his hand from his pocket and ran after me; he asked me for an apple; I had; I threw the apple at him and ran away into a store; he came to the door and dared me to come out; two boys took him away, but he broke away from them, and came to the store again; he kept putting his hand in his pocket; I saw the handle of a knife in his hand; I did not see the blade; he did not pull it all out of his pocket; he talked as if he was a little intoxicated; I never had any quarrel with him; I never knew him before.

The Court having sat to a later hour than usual, adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the evidence for the prosecution will be continued.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 12.
Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Court-room was crowded, as it always is, but not so full as it is sometimes. The newly-elected Recorder BARNARD was present for a short time, and took a seat beside the Judges.

John Kaylor was arraigned upon complaint of Anne Frye, of No. 165 Prince-street, who swore that he knocked her down and kicked her, Nov. 9. "I calls for policemen tree times," said she, "and no policeman come." Her husband went to her assistance and drew a pistol, at sight of which her assailant fled. Counsel for the defence insisted that the affray took place after the husband produced the pistol and threatened the prisoner, and in consequence of his doing so. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty of this assault and fine him $20. What's his business, Counselor? *Counsel*—He keeps a lager-bier saloon in Prince-street. *Judge Osborn*—(to his associate)—Let's make it $10. *Judge Welsh*—Oh, no. *Judge Osborn*—(smiling)—I only said it to try you.

William Mansfield, a boy, snatched a leather purse containing $11 out of Christiana Speir's hand, in Broome-street Nov. 10, and ran off with it. She gave chase, Officer Bernard O'Rourke, of the Fourteenth District Police, aided her, and William was arrested, committed and arraigned. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, boy? *Prisoner*—(sobbing)—I didn't do it.—His father pleaded for him; he had never been before the Court before. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—You've been here before. We find you guilty and sentence you to the House of Refuge. *Prisoner's Father*—Oh, Judge, do let him off this time. *Judge Osborn*—What, to snatch somebody else's purse? *Judge Welsh*—That's a very bad offence, snatching a purse from a woman in the street. *Prisoner's Father*—Oh, I know it is, Judge, but if you'll please to let him off this time I'll send him out of the City.—The Judges were inexorable and the boy was taken into the Prison.

Mary McLane stole three pair of socks, worth 30 cents, from Eloise Rosenfeldt, Nov. 9. "I didn't do it, Judge," said she; "he gave me a pair of socks to try the quality of them, and threw them down again." Officer Kennen, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, arrested her in a low drinking-place in Nineteenth-street, with a portion of the property in her possession. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what have you got to say, Mary? *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I took a pair of socks in my hand and went out of the door of his store just for fun. *Judge Osborn*—For fun, eh? You're marked down on our list as having been here before. *Prisoner*—(solemnly)—Judge OSBORN, I've never been in the City Prison before. *Judge Osborn*—It's very funny, then, that it's down here. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I've been here for drinking, but that's all. *Judge Osborn*—You seem to know me pretty well. Four months in the Penitentiary.

Adeline Speider, a German woman, with a child in her arms, was next brought to the bar. Eliza Holt charged her with treating her own child in an inhuman and cruel manner. She immersed it in a pool of stagnant water in Fifty-fourth-street, Nov. 8, pushed it roughly against the stones, and whipped it with a wet towel. *Judge Osborn*—What does she say? *Interpreter*—She says she was washing it. *Judge Osborn*—Washed it in dirty water, and slapped it with a dish-cloth. We find her guilty of this offence and sentence her to two months in the Penitentiary. It's a most cruel outrage upon that child.—After the prisoner was taken into Prison she said to her husband, "Here, I've got to stay in Prison; you take this little d—d dirty brat and take care of it the best way you can." This was related to Judge OSBORN, who remarked, "She's a beast," and changed her sentence to six months in the Penitentiary.

Daniel Sheehan, one of the crowd who stood in front at the City Hall on the day of the review of the 71st Regiment, (Nov. 10,) assaulted Officer Horrigan who was in the act of arresting another man for riotous conduct on that occasion. He was taken before the Mayor who committed him for trial. He was sent to Blackwell's Island for one month.

Catherine Munck stole a pail from George Will's grocery store, Nov. 10. *Judge Osborn*—The Judge (Welsh) thinks it is your first offence. We find you guilty and suspend sentence, but if you're brought up here again, will punish you.—Catherine was outside the Court-room before the last word of the Judge's decree was uttered.

Ann Williams committed a petit larceny by which Rebecca J. Conklin was a loser. "Well, Ann," said Judge OSBORN, "we think we had better keep you out of the way of temptation. We sentence you to the City Prison for 30 days. Mrs. Foster wants you there. You're a good worker."

James O'Brien stole some wearing apparel from Simon Kallman, Nov. 9. *Judge Osborn*—What's his excuse for this larceny? *Counsel*—He says he was drunk when he did it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we must keep him out of the way of getting drunk. Penitentiary, 3 months.

John Brinker stole a liquor cask, value $2, from James Redman, Nov. 10. It was not the first time he had been guilty of such an offence. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we'd better send him up for the full term—(To the prisoner)—We find you guilty and sentence you to the Island for six months.

Richard Prendergrast, at the bar, was confronted by Bridget, his wife, upon the witness-stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on, Bridget; what did he do? *Witness*—Oh, Sir, he beats me, and doesn't support me at all, Sir, and I can't live with him in peace, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—When did he beat you last?—The assault and battery complained of was committed Oct. 31. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

John Williams and Charles Vosburgh were charged with stealing some barrels. Officer Bowen, a witness in the case, did not appear, and the hearing was postponed till Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*, (to the Clerk)—Notify this officer, Mr. Johnson. If he don't appear next time, I shall make a complaint to the Police Commissioners. The officers must appear here when they are subpœnaed.

Edward Rice, William Bern and Thomas Murphy, were charged with purloining (Nov. 1) three felt hats and other property, worth $8 altogether, from Dominick Beaudin, hatter, No. 648 Broadway. The property was found in Rice's possession. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 months. The others were acquitted.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Lawrence Kavanagh, who, it was proved, had stolen some culverts. John F. Standish was the complainant.

Murty Spear, an old offender, had committed (Nov. 9) a violent assault and battery upon Catherine Giber. *Judge Osborn*—Murty, how often have you been brought up here before? *Prisoner*—Only once. *Counsel*—The name is a very popular one; perhaps you confound him with somebody else. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, very popular in the Sixth Ward. We find you guilty of this offence, Murty, and fine you $25.—The prisoner was committed in default of paying the fine.

The cases of Barney McMenomy and Florence McGiven, election rioters, were postponed till Tuesday.

John Brown was next brought to the bar, and Abner Lemon took the stand and deposed that the prisoner called him bad names and knocked him down, Nov. 10. Witnesses for the defence said it was "a kind of a clinch fight" between them; that the complainant had a knife and stabbed Mr. John Brown in the right shoulder. Judge WELSH thought the prisoner ought to be convicted. Judge OSBORN was for acquitting him. *Judge Osborn*—We'll have to discharge him, the testimony is so conflicting and the magistrates disagree.

James McCaffry and Patrick Vaidy were arrested by Officer David A. Racket, of the Fourth Precinct Police, on Monday, for peddling diseased meat in the street. Patrick said he only drove the wagon; McCaffry said he bought the mutton at Washington Market the day he was arrested and thought it was good. *Judge Welsh*—Well, the peddling of meat is a violation of law. It's very much the practice to buy diseased meat and peddle it around the streets. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and fine you $10 each. "If you'll give me time, Judge," said one of the prisoners, "I'll pay it." "Yes," said Judge Osborn, "You've got ten days to pay it in." They were committed to the City Prison until it should be paid.

Dennis Donohoe was tried and convicted on a charge of petit larceny, preferred against him by Curtis Ackerly, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Andrew Coppus was fined $5 for an assault and battery upon George Schiffin.

The Court adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Murder of Moses, at the Seaview House—Application of Donnelly for a New Trial.

In the Supreme Court at Trenton, on Wednesday, the argument on the application of JAMES P. DONNELLY, convicted at the September term of the Monmouth Oyer and Terminer, of the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th of January next, for a new trial, was commenced. Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, J. P. BRADLEY, J. W. SCOTT, and ASHER C. MCLEAN appeared for the defendant, and Hon. W. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General, and JOHN PARKER, Prosecutor of the Monmouth Pleas, for the State.

Mr. BRADLEY objected to the writ of error as defective—the record of the trial being annexed in a printed form. He objected that this return was not sufficient, as the record itself should be produced, and not a copy of it. This point he argued, setting forth the law in the case. He said that the writ could be transmitted back to the Clerk of the Monmouth Courts, and be returned to the Court by Thursday morning. The Counsel for the Plaintiff in error wished to proceed properly in the case, and wanted to have the original record before the Court.

Mr. MCLEAN made a statement, explaining the reason why the original record was not annexed to the writ. It had been sent to New-York to the printer, and was to have been returned to Freehold last evening, but by some mistake it had not been received.

Mr. PARKER said that he understood the practice to be, for the clerk to send a copy of the record. He desired to make no argument on the point; it seemed to be a matter for the counsel for the plaintiff in error. The record was in Freehold, and could be obtained.

Mr. BRADLEY said their motion was that the writ be sent back to the Clerk of the Monmouth Courts, in order that the record may be annexed.

Mr. SCOTT briefly argued that the return was insufficient, and must be completed by annexing the original record.

The Chief Justice said that it was evident that the case was not now before the Court. It appeared that there was no proper return, but only the writ of error, without the judgment or bill of exception being sent up. There was nothing in Court but a printed book.

The counsel for defence asked for an order to have the writ amended by annexing the original record, and the order was granted. The Court would say that in criminal cases a copy was not sufficient, but the original record must be sent up. If a contrary practice had ever obtained, it had not come to the knowledge of the Court. It would lead to embarrassment if, at this stage of the case, the Court undertook to say that the record would, no doubt, be made up by the Clerk of the Monmouth Oyer and Terminer, under the direction of the counsel.

The Chief Justice, said it was a matter of surprise and concern, that the original record should have been sent out of the State for the purpose of being printed.

Mr. PARKER explained that it was a copy that was sent to the printer.

The Chief Justice said he was glad to learn that such was the case. It would be a most alarming precedent to send the original record out of the State.

The order was granted. The case would come up again on Thursday.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 00; Pots, $7 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame, and prices are languid. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—The market is almost bare, and it is very difficult to execute orders even for small lots. The quotations for all kinds are unsettled, but factors have any existing advantage. Middling Uplands are up to 12½c.@13c.; and Gulfs, 13¼c.@13½c. ₽ lb.

DRY GOODS.—The *Independent* of this day says: "There is a steady trade kept up at retail by the large wholesale houses of New-York. Sales of commission goods of home manufacture continue to be forced at low prices—much below the cost of reproduction. Buyers took them for stock on speculation, as there is no immediate market for such quantities. The large manufacturers of the East continue to send to Europe their stock of raw cotton which they had purchased to make up, but which the disastrous times which have so suddenly come about have put it out of their power to do. The curtailed production and the diminished importation will have a great effect on the market prices of next year, which is inducing a speculative demand at the reduced prices for all staple goods. Some goods warehoused are being reshipped. No orders of consequence are sent abroad for the Spring trade, and we look to another revulsion in the course of a few months, growing out of the glaring fact that production is being cut down below the average consumption of goods. The glut of goods that now exists will then rapidly disappear, and a scarcity of supply will gradually bring about a new extension of production."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is active and advancing. Sales 14,500 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 [illegible]
Extra State	5 15@[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 1,600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 [illegible]@$6 70 ₽ bbl. Southern Flour appears more active at firmer rates. The transactions include 2,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 25 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ₽ 100 lbs.; $5 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer. Sales 36,000 bushels—including good ordinary white Canadian, at $1 25; choice white Western, at $1 30, and red do., $1@$1 17 ₽ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 16,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c. for mixed Western, ₽ bushel, delivered. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt, are unchanged. Oats are salable and steady at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; [illegible]@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@40c. for Southern, ₽ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 24 hours, 71,640 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats.

HAY—Sales 1,600 bales North River at [illegible] cash, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are still in limited request, and fairly command 5c.@8c., cash, ₽ lb.

IRON—Dull and nominal.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 for lump, ₽ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@27½c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@[illegible] ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at old rates. Spirits Turpentine is in better demand and is worth 40c.@41c., cash and short credit, ₽ gallon.

OILS—Unaltered in demand and value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady, at $[illegible] for Mess; $16 25 for Thin Mess; $[illegible] for Prime Mess, and $16 for Prime ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10½c.@[illegible] for pickled Hams, and 8c. for Shoulders ₽ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ₽ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@13c. ₽ lb. *Beef is improving.* The transactions since our last consist of 470 bbls., [illegible] at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess, $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₽ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@[illegible] for Ohio, 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₽ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9c. for common to choice, ₽ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet, yet steady, at $3 [illegible] for inferior to choice, ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—*The market is pretty active and firm.* Sales 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@7¾c.; and (last evening) an invoice of Manila, for refining, at something more than 6c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21c.@22½c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ₽ lb.; Flour, [illegible] 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d. ₽ bushel; Resin, [illegible] 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₽ tc.; and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₽ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 11.—At market, 1,825 Cattle, about 1,600 beeves and 225 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three-year old.

MARKET BEEF—Prices: extra, $7@$7 25; first quality, $6@$6 50; second quality, $5 75; third quality, $5 25; ordinary quality, $4.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen, from $70, $100 to $150. Cows and Calves, from $25, $40 to [illegible]. Yearlings, $11@$13; Two years old, $18@$20; Three years old, $25@$30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—4,000 at market. Prices in lots, $1, $1 25, $1 50@$2 each; extra and selections, $2 50, $3@$3 12.

SWINE—300 at market. Prices, live weight, 6c. ₽ lb.; dressed, 7c.@7½c. ₽ lb.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RAILWAY STOCKS WANTED.—The advertiser will exchange on fair terms for Railway Stocks or Bonds, the stock of a Coal Mining Company. Also City Bank stock for improved property in [illegible]. Address, with particulars, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED—[illegible] charge of a financial department [illegible] to join the advertiser [illegible] and influence in this City, in the purchase, on [illegible] terms, of an old-established Book and [illegible] business with a desirable class of trade, and [illegible] located. For particulars, inquire of WHEELER & CO., room No. 13, No. 334 Broadway.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR [illegible] STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated [illegible] in one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. [illegible] Address Box No. 1,800 Post-Office [illegible].

WANTED—FROM A CAREFULLY FED COW, a quart or pint of milk, twice daily. Apply at No. [illegible] Gramercy Park.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO PURCHASED some Post-Office stamps, on the 11th inst., at the [illegible] left her [illegible] on the counter. [illegible] plying at subscription desk.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, [illegible] with chain, locket, and [illegible] last, in Broadway. The locket containing the miniature and hair of a deceased father. The finder will be gratefully and liberally rewarded, by leaving the article at No. 61 5th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1857.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn, by way of New-Orleans, that the [illegible], with the California mails of the 20th ult., and over a million in treasure, left [illegible] for this port on the 10th inst. The *Granada*, by the arrival of which at New-Orleans we [illegible] this intelligence, was detained at Quarantine, which prevented the transmission of the California news in season for this morning's TIMES.

The steamship *Arabia*, now fully due at this port, with European news to the 31st ult., was [illegible] at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

In the face of the peaceful intentions expressed [illegible] to General CASS, General WALKER on Wednesday took his departure from New-Orleans for Nicaragua, with his military staff, and over three hundred men, besides a considerable number who are to join him at some point in the Gulf of Mexico. WALKER appeared in the United States District Court in the morning, and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th, and in the afternoon he embarked in the Mobile mail boat. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, after a search by the United States Marshal, the steamer *Fashion* got off with a body of men, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, and intercepted the mail boat, and took on board WALKER and his party, and immediately [illegible] for her destination.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the freshets caused by the late heavy rains continue to reach us. [illegible] in the Central Railroad are [illegible], and it will probably take several [illegible] to repair damages. Up the Genesee Valley the destruction of property has been very great—houses, barns, bridges and timber being swept [illegible]. At [illegible] the head of the [illegible] Canal, all the streets are washed [illegible] in them yesterday was six or [illegible] in depth. All the villages on the line [illegible] are badly damaged, and the Canal itself [illegible] broken as to render its repair this [illegible].

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society was held at Albany yesterday. Mr. DELAVAN, [illegible] from the Presidency, delivered an address [illegible] by a financial report exhibiting the [illegible] of the Society to the Treasury, [illegible], amounting to about $6,000, he [illegible]. General JOSEPH S. SMITH was elected President for the ensuing year.

[illegible] Market showed much strength yesterday, [illegible] attaining the highest figures known [illegible] in October. The [illegible] and activity yesterday was not [illegible] on the eve of an important [illegible] from Europe; but the growing ease in the [illegible] market, and the disposition to speculate for [illegible] overcame the usual dullness on such [illegible]. A further improvement was also [illegible] in the domestic exchanges, while the value of gold, in exchange for our State and City [illegible], was only [illegible] per cent. premium.

The General Produce Markets yesterday were active and buoyant for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, the available supplies of which were less [illegible]. Nearly all the Cotton here having been [illegible] sold, the day's business was limited, and prices were nominal. The Provision trade was [illegible]—but factors had any existing advances. The transactions in Groceries were restricted, yet prices were quoted steady. No remarkable change occurred in Freights.

The Mayor and Comptroller yesterday signed warrants for $30,000 to be expended on the Central Park, which will enable the Commissioners to proceed immediately.

A small and disorganized body of poor people out of employment met yesterday morning in Tompkins-square, and hung loosely around during the afternoon. Two or three speeches of a very mild character were made, and Mrs. RURKE detailed to an admiring crowd her stupendous plans of [illegible] and profit, in which she was to have one [illegible], and the great masses she designed to benefit, the other.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the contract for cleaning the streets for five years to FORBES & Co. for $[illegible] a year. A communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., as Street Commissioner, in relation to his Department, and [illegible] how a large number of laboring men [illegible] be kept in employment during the Winter.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, some [illegible] occurred between Councilmen WAUGH and [illegible], during a debate as to the propriety of [illegible] the Committee of the Whole from [illegible] consideration of assessment lists. An amendment to discharge the Committee of all papers was negatived. A vote of concurrence with the Aldermen's resolution to refund to STEPHEN H. BRANCH his expenses, was lost for lack of a constitutional vote—it being 37 Ayes to 7 Nays. It was moved to reconsider, and then laid on the table—the best disposition that Mr. BRANCH's friends could make of it in so thin a house.

The County Canvassers met yesterday and finished up the returns of the Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, making eight Wards already completed. The daily dinners of previous years being cut off, and pay limited to ten days, the canvass will doubtless be brought to an early close—not lengthened out through a month as heretofore. Comparing the returns as submitted to the canvassers and the County Clerk respectively, in all the Canvassers are doing at present. When they come to foot up the aggregate returns, and find gross discrepancies, there may be some interest in their proceedings.

The trial of JAMES RODGERS for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON in the Tenth-avenue, Oct. 27, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. It will probably be concluded to-day. The prisoner, RODGERS, charged with so heinous and [illegible] a crime, is only a boy of 17 years of age. He has by no means a ruffianly appearance, and seems to feel very fully the awfulness of the situation in which he is placed.

The case of DONNELLY, for the murder of [illegible], was before the Supreme Court yesterday at Trenton, N. J. That part of the bill of exceptions alleging that the *habeas corpus* had been denied, that the Judge below had invaded the province of the Jury in arguing the facts against DONNELLY, and in giving partial views of the evidence, were stricken out, and the counsel required to make a new assignment of errors. The argument [illegible] to-day.

[illegible] United States Circuit Court yesterday, [illegible] stayed on all judgments in revenue [illegible] this term, until intelligence can be had from Washington as to whether the Treasury will pay them.

The Parish will case was before the Surrogate yesterday, and the entire day (the third) was occupied [illegible] in defence of the will.

[illegible] WAINWRIGHT delivered a lecture last [illegible] before a crowded audience, at the Mercantile Library [illegible], in aid of the [illegible] Fund. The subject was "The Ship and Sailor of Antiquity."

[illegible] CONCORD.—The Albany party [illegible] are discussing our election matters with [illegible] as much warmth and violence as if the duty of electing our municipal officers devolved upon them. It may not be amiss to suggest to them that the Mayor of New-York continues as yet to be elected by the citizens of New-York.

Utah and the Union.

We have no desire to generate a national crusade against the infatuated disciples of the Mormon delusion. Gross and odious as are the practices in which the fanaticism of that wretched people finds expression, it would be equally unworthy of our higher civilization and of our purer faith, if we should seek to obliterate their errors by exterminating themselves. The duty of the American Government in the matter of Mormonism is, it seems to us, perfectly simple, although it may prove to be seriously difficult of execution. We are called upon to restrain and not to coerce; to abate the flagrant nuisances of the Mormon society without assailing the foolish theories of the Mormon creed. Extending over their modern "City of the Plains" just so much of the authority of the national law as shall suffice to suppress extravagances of public licentiousness, unparalleled since the ancient day when the wrath of Heaven smote those other "Cities of the Plain" by the salt shores of the Dead Sea of Palestine, we must leave the elevation of the popular mind and the purification of the popular temper in Utah to the salutary offices of those great powers which are everywhere improving the condition and ennobling the aspirations of mankind. But we must vindicate our position with as much of decision as of moderation. We must teach the Prophets and the Elders of this extraordinary sect their true relations to the sovereignty of the nation whose protection they claim and whose territory they inhabit. We must strike down with a firm hand the pretensions of this vulgar Islam to an independence of the Union, and an *imperium in imperio*.

This the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN has resolved to do; and it was with this object that an expedition was fitted out during the Summer to proceed across the Plains and occupy in force the territory of the "Saints." The President and his advisers were well informed of the serious nature of the step which they were taking. They did not disguise from themselves the danger of provoking, on the part of the Mormon High-Priest and Governor, BRIGHAM YOUNG, a fierce and obstinate resistance to any assertion of an authority superior to his own. And, knowing well that this reckless and fanatical person held in his hands the control of a considerable body of men, devoted to his interests, familiar with border warfare, and unrivaled in the use of the border weapons, the President wisely prepared himself for the contingencies of a downright war, as well as the chances of a campaign.

The latest news from the Plains proves that the anticipations of those who expected the worst from the folly and the fury of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his people are likely to be more than realized. It is rumored that the Artillery and the Infantry of the Expedition were going into Winter quarters—that the Cavalry were involved in the early snow-storms of the exposed country over which they are marching, and that the Mormons had attacked and destroyed three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, at a distance of ninety miles in the rear of the vanguard of the American forces. This news, if true, is doubly important. It indicates, in the first place, that the Mormons, relying upon the strength of their positions and upon the guerrilla qualities of their troops, mean to take the offensive; and in the second place, that the expedition now marching against them can only be expected to take and hold some advantageous advanced post, where it must be reinforced in the Spring by a much more numerous contingent. In a word, the possibility of a war between Utah and the Union is rapidly ripening into a probability.

Officers of the National Army recently returned from the central region of the Continent give it out as their firm conviction that the Mormons have deliberately made up their minds to fight. Their riflemen are numerous and hardy—their country is not easy of access, and they are supported by the sympathies of an industrious population, and by that most dangerous of motive powers—a passionate popular conviction that they are the representatives of the host of Heaven, the "chosen of the Lord."

At this juncture of affairs it may speedily become a question how far the national authorities will be justified in interrupting the transit of recruits and the transmission of all sorts of resources to a quarter from which overt rebellion is so shortly to be looked for, if it be not even now raging there in full force. The Mormon population is constantly reinforced from the States of Northern Europe as well as from our own Atlantic border, and complicated as the matter is with many important considerations, it would really seem to be time that our Government should take some steps towards discovering what its opportunities are, for intercepting the communications between the centre of Mormonism in Utah and its outlying posts on both sides of the ocean.

REFORMING THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—The recent movement of the Hardware Dealers, which had for its object the regulation of the credit system, does not appear to have been responded to by any other class of our merchants. The Dry Goods Jobbers, being by far the largest class of our local traders, have it in their power to give laws to the jobbing interest, but they have given no signs of any determination to make a combined movement to interfere with the natural course of business. They probably think it the better way for each merchant to manage his own affairs in his own way, without binding himself down to any particular course of action.

Besides, it may be deemed a rather inopportune moment to restrict the term of mercantile credits, just when so many of the merchants are demanding an extension of credit for their own convenience. At least one-half of the merchants of the City have been obliged to ask for "extensions," postponing their payments six, twelve, and eighteen months, to enable them to go on with their business. What they are asking of the importers and commission houses they are themselves compelled to yield to their out-of-town customers; so that, instead of a system of short credits being adopted by our merchants, as one of the checks to over-trading and extravagance, a system of longer credits has, in fact, been forced upon them by sheer necessity.

These endeavors to regulate everything by general agreement are absurd, and will always be fruitless. Men resort to them, when they are in trouble, because they think something must be done. But when affairs run smooth again, every one does business upon his own hook, and on such terms as he thinks most advantageous to himself; and we presume this will continue to be the case, in spite of these spasmodic attempts to change the regular currents of trade.

Walker's Departure for Nicaragua.

A telegram from New-Orleans informs us that General WILLIAM WALKER has started for Nicaragua. He appears to have effected his departure in a calm, orderly, and business-like way. The General himself, with his staff and three hundred men, left on Wednesday afternoon in the mail-boat, ostensibly for Mobile. He had, however, pre-arranged an excellent plan, and was under no fears for its interruption. As soon as the boat reached Mobile Bay, WALKER and his men were transferred to a steamer in waiting and already supplied with arms and ammunition. The Fillibuster-steamer immediately took her departure, and most people—Government officials always excepted—suppose that her destination is Nicaragua.

On the morning of the same day that WALKER left New-Orleans, the steamer *Fashion*, heavily laden with arms, ammunition and provisions, got away from the same port. She, too, cleared for Mobile, and, with all proper submission to the law, she allowed herself to be searched by a United States Marshal. No contraband goods were discovered—no Minié rifles, mortars, powder, shot, or other implements of war. No suspicious-looking characters were noticed on board, though the *Fashion* did actually carry away a large body of WALKER's recruits.

Some persons imagine that the *Fashion* has gone for the Texas Regiment, which, together with the force under WALKER's immediate command will, we suppose, form the advance-guard of the army of invasion. The rest will follow under the guidance of General HENNINGSEN and Captain FAYSSOUX. WALKER is now fairly beyond the reach of interference from United States authorities, and we may expect to hear, within a month's time, of the recommencement of hostilities in Central America. Costa Rica lately seized the whole of the San Juan River, and garrisoned its forts with her own men. The step cannot be justified on legal grounds, but it was not taken at all too soon for her own self-preservation. It will be with the Costa Ricans, and, perhaps, with some contingents from the South American Republics of Chili and Peru, that WALKER will have to contend. But we must await the development of the campaign, now fairly opened, and of the plans of the Fillibuster Chief.

The departure of the *Fashion*, laden with arms and ammunition of war, is a curious comment on General WALKER's letter to Secretary CASS, dated the 29th of September last, and published in the TIMES of the 9th inst. In that document the General, "with scorn and indignation," denied the charge that he intended to violate any laws of the United States. We do not exactly see how he can reconcile this statement with his present action. But, be that as it may, our Government appear to have had an abiding and confiding faith in the simplicity and honesty of WALKER's purpose. He is arrested in New-Orleans as soon as his plans are matured, and then admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000—a sum which he would not hesitate to forfeit whenever it interfered with the execution of his designs. He is allowed to go on board the Mobile boat with three hundred of his followers, when it is a matter of public notoriety that a steamer is in the offing, waiting to convey him to Nicaragua. His steamer, the *Fashion*, is permitted to carry off arms and ammunition for an army; and yet the United States Marshal, who searched her before she cleared, could see no occasion for the interference of his services. And, to crown all, the United States steamer *Fulton* remains quietly out of sight, in order that the fillibusters may have a fair start.

After this, we do not see how the Government authorities can pretend that they have done all in their power, or even in any way attempted, to prevent the second invasion of Nicaragua by General WALKER. They would act a much more manly part by confessing at once that they are his accomplices, both before and after the fact.

Our Mobs.

As might have been anticipated, the needless alarm of our Federal officers for the safety of the Government funds deposited here, and the requisition for a detachment of United States Marines to guard the public treasure, have caused a good deal of sarcastic comment from our neighboring cotemporaries. It has been very correctly assumed that we were a good deal more frightened than hurt, and that calling upon the national militia to guard the property, which ought to have been taken care of by the local police, was establishing a very bad example. Undoubtedly it was; but, if the officers of the Government who were responsible for the safe keeping of the public funds had any reason to apprehend an attack upon the Custom-House vaults or the Assay Office, perhaps they took the most effectual means to prevent such an occurrence by sending for a company of Marines to intimidate the mob. It does not follow, as some of our alarmed neighbors seem to apprehend, that hereafter United States soldiers are to be placed on duty at all the Sub-Treasuries, Mints, Custom-Houses and Post-Offices in the country to protect the national property. The local authorities have, heretofore, always been found sufficiently powerful to make the call for United States soldiers wholly uncalled for. Marshal RYNDERS, having had practical opportunities for knowing the nature of New-York mobs, may have permitted himself to be unduly excited; but the fact that no demand was made for the State militia by the civic authorities is sufficient proof that no fears were entertained of a serious outbreak by the Police Commissioners, or the citizens at large.

In reality, the mob-spirit which has thus far manifested itself has been of the most inoffensive character. A talking and spouting mob that parades the streets with music and banners is not the sort of mob to create any serious fray. Those whom there is the greatest cause to fear are the quiet and undemonstrative plotters of mischief who meet in secret places, and take care to excite no suspicions by their conduct. If we had no worse subjects among us than the noisy brawlers who have held meetings in Tompkins-square and in front of the City Hall and Merchants' Exchange, there would be very little cause to fear any acts of violence in our streets. Such a thing as an organized mob proceeding openly and by prearrangement to commit depredations upon either public or private property in this City, is not very likely to occur.

Our country neighbors who have been alarmed at the reports of mobs in our streets, may dismiss all apprehensions of danger to their persons or property when they come to the City; our police force, small as it is, is in excellent working order, and all the business of the City is conducted with quite as much regularity as usual. Such of the mob as have been demanding bread or work, will be supplied with bread if they have a disposition to labor for it, and if they should make any attempts to take it by unlawful means, the regular authorities are quite sufficient to put them down.

Failure of Socialism.

Our "institutions" seem every little while to be tumbling about our ears. The mob demonstrations of the past week have convinced a great many very respectable people that Republicanism is a failure,—and that we must have a "strong" Government, especially for cities. They expect to see our streets filled with corpses, and the gutters running blood, before the Winter is over. There may be ground for uneasiness, as there is certainly provocation for discontent, at the working of our municipal machinery:—but the apprehensions of the timid exaggerate the danger and unduly disparage the operations of our institutions.

It is certainly a circumstance which ought to afford some encouragement, that the most vehement and zealous efforts of the radical agitators whose movements have more than once set Europe in a blaze, utterly fail to infuse their spirit into the public mind or obtain toleration for their doctrines. Even in times of universal distress, like the present, when lack of employment and actual hunger might fairly be expected to predispose the minds of the laboring classes to a favorable reception of any sentiments which hold out the promise of relief, it is impossible to convince the mass of our people that "property is robbery,"—that it is the duty of the City government to feed and clothe the population, or that it would be either right or safe to resort to plunder and pillage as a means of relieving their present or prospective distress. The most impassioned exhortations of the most furious of the socialist orators in the Park and Tompkins-square, have excited a good deal more ridicule than passion in the crowds that heard them.

The fact is, what seem to be the *defects* of our institutions are in some respect their strength. The liberty of unlicensed talk is with us the escape-pipe for all dangerous humors of the body politic. Where men are stopped from talking by the bayonet and the musket, they brood over their wrongs, and work themselves up to a point of indignation at which only a spark is needed to cause an explosion. Steady and constant repression is sure to generate perilous passions, while freedom of speech and of general action prevents any such gathering of peccant humors. So long as men can vent their complaints in addresses and resolutions, and public harangues, there is very little danger of their resorting to anything worse. The contest becomes domestic. They differ among themselves, and very soon exhaust in wordy strife, upon points of principle, the energy and zeal which might be dangerous if turned in other directions.

The recent Park meetings illustrate this. For three or four days the harangues of the socialist orators seemed very alarming; but they soon found it impossible to agree among themselves. The German communists could not accept the doctrines of the Irish:—the Irish were not prepared to adopt the ultra violent measures of the Germans,—and the few Americans among them speedily became equally disgusted with both. The result was a distinct and decided split among themselves, —and this, of course, put an end to the whole movement.

The American mind is not accessible to the Socialistic theories which create so much alarm, because they are received with so much favor on the Continent. Every attempt hitherto made to preach Owenism, Fourierism, Fanny Wrightism, or Socialism, in any form, has proved in the end a wretched failure. The temper of the people is against it. It is impossible to innoculate the body politic with any form of this disease:—the *virus* will not take.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—The world turns on its axis again! After an interregnum of over four months, the Police Commission is again in working order. Mr. PELATIAH PERIT accepts the place, and the note in which this is signified to the public indicates a purpose on his part to devote himself with fidelity and rigor to the discharge of its duties. The public is deeply indebted to Mayor WOOD for having nominated him. We trust he will find no reason to regret that, or any other equally good act of his administration.

Mr. PERIT goes into the Board without the slightest obligation to any party, with a high character for integrity and public spirit, and with opportunities of rendering the public a valuable and important service which rarely occur to any citizen. We hope to see immediate fruits of his accession to the Board, in the increased vigor, harmony, and efficiency of its action.

THE PUFF DIRECT.—The Daily *News*, speaking of Mayor WOOD, concludes a very long article thus:

> "To conclude, he is a man of a statesman-like mind, of the type of ALEXANDER HAMILTON of our own country, and possessing the energy, courage and executive talents of men of the order of WILLIAM PITT, of England."

Either the Mayor himself wrote this, or else he will blush when he reads it. We do not know him well enough to judge which is the most probable occurrence.

From Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the brig *Henrietta*, we learn that on Oct. [illegible] there were remaining at Turk's Island 500,000 bushels salt, most of it in salt-houses. There was no likelihood of any more being gathered this season. About 175,000 bushels have been shipped since Oct. 1. Three vessels in port to load. Price [illegible]. Provisions very scarce.

☞ The College chartered last Winter by the last Legislature of this State, and known as the "Metropolitan Medical College," commenced its sixth session on Tuesday evening, by an address from J. B. [illegible], M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Subject, "[illegible]."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE NEW NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.

Departure of Walker and his Men from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

General WALKER is off for Nicaragua. He appeared in the United States District Court this morning and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th. This afternoon himself, staff and over 300 men, embarked on board the Mobile mail boat. The steamer *Fashion*, Captain CAVENDER, with a portion of his men, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, got off at 3 o'clock this morning, having first submitted to a search by the United States Marshal. She cleared for Mobile, and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will embark in the *Fashion* for Nicaragua. Captain FAYSSOUX remains here. General HENNINGSEN is expected this week.

The United States steamer *Fulton* in the Mississippi is outwitted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

General WALKER and his men were transferred from the Mobile mail boat to a steamer in waiting in Mobile Bay, with another supply of arms and ammunition. The fillibuster steamer immediately steamed down the Bay, and WALKER is considered fairly off.

Nothing had yet been heard of the *Fashion*. Some think she goes for the Texas regiment.

The steamer *Dick Keys*, which took General WALKER from the mail boat in Mobile Bay, has returned to Mobile, having placed the fillibusters aboard WALKER's steamer, *Fashion*, which has sailed for Nicaragua. His whole force consists of about 400 men. He has a large quantity of munitions and provisions, enough to last for three to four months, and a thousand stand of arms.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

Arrival of the Granada at New-Orleans.

The St. Louis at Havana with over $1,000,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Granada*, from New-York, *via* Havana, is coming up the river. She brings over half a million in specie, and the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *St. Louis*, with the mails and over $1,000,000, left Havana for New-York on the 10th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday—P. M.

It is rumored that the *Granada* is detained at Quarantine.

News from Kansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Republican* says that a majority of the Convention, headed by CALHOUN, MOORE and HENDERSON, propose to submit the Constitution to the people in the following form, viz.: A Constitution with Slavery and a Constitution without Slavery, the vote to be taken about the 20th of December, and every actual resident of the Territory at the time to be allowed to vote.

The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Constitutional Convention would probably adjourn on the 7th, and that the Constitution will endorse the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, etc. A proposition for the establishment of a Provisional Government was before the Convention. The Pro-Slavery clause received only four dissenting votes. This clause is the only one which will be submitted to the people, so that no chance is given to vote down the Constitution.

A rumor was current at Leavenworth that Governor WALKER, in conjunction with Gen. A. SANDERS, had purchased several hundred acres of land for the Leavenworth Military Reservation at a nominal figure.

Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

JOSEPH S. SMITH ELECTED PRESIDENT—MR. DELAVAN ASSUMES THE DEBTS OF THE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The State Temperance Society held the regular annual meeting in the Assembly Chamber this morning. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. SEELYE. The retiring President, E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., in his address, repeats his determination to retire from the office he has so long held, and says that as a reorganization of the Society is about to take place, and in order that his successor in office may enter on the duties free from embarrassment, he will discharge all legal and equitable claims against the Society up to this date—amounting in the aggregate to $6,000. In taking leave of the Society the President expresses his undiminished good-will towards all, whether standing by his side as friends or arrayed against him as opponents. He presented a financial report showing the indebtedness of the Society to the Treasury, and three unpaid credits of the sum of $7,[illegible]. This amount and $2,000 probably bad debts creditable to the Treasury, he assumed.

General SMITH, of Ulster, was then called to the Chair.

Mr. ALLEN, of Albany, offered resolutions expressing the sense of the Society of the services of their retiring President—their undiminished confidence in his faithfulness, and their respect and regard for him as a man.

Senator BRADFORD seconded the resolution.

Prof. McCOY spoke in opposition to them, but they were carried by a rising majority, Mr. McCOY, alone, voting against them.

Mr. DELAVAN, in returning thanks, took occasion to allude in kind terms to Professor McCOY, and expressed his regret at that gentleman's course of opposition to him.

Mr. DAY offered a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee. Carried unanimously.

A resolution was adopted that the Society go into a formal vote for President at the afternoon session.

An informal ballot for President was then taken, in order to get names before the Society for consideration. Several persons received votes—among others, AMOS DEAN, JOHN N. WILDER, and Gen. SMITH, but all of them declined being candidates.

The Society then adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon meeting of the Society, on the first ballot, JOSEPH S. SMITH was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following names as officers:

Vice-Presidents—Dr. H. Corlis, Rev. G. W. Heacock, George Hall, J. J. Knox, James O. Bennett, Charles Hathaway, E. B. Day, and David Wright.

Executive Committee—Hon. G. W. Bradford, of Cortland; James Anthony and Lyman Bennett, of Troy; J. Ames, of Lansingburg; John Foot, of Hamilton; George W. Sterling, of Poughkeepsie; John Reed, of Albany; Rev. L. F. Beecher, of Saratoga; and J. C. Crocker, of Albany.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON made a report of his labors in the cause of temperance for the last six months.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, expressing confidence in the eventual triumph of the cause of prohibition and in the officers of the Society; calling upon ministers of churches to endeavor to promote the cause of Temperance among their congregations; recommending the Executive Committee to thoroughly organize the State; recommending quarterly meetings of the Society; indorsing the ministerial conference; complimenting NEAL DOW, and condemning in decisive terms any course or action by Temperance men that can tend to discord, disunion or distraction. The last resolution was opposed by Prof. McCOY and Mr. WM. RICHARDSON, but was adopted by a decisive majority.

Other resolutions relating to the advancement of the cause were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Nov. 12—11 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool the 31st, has not yet been signalized. The weather is clear and calm, and the steamer's lights could be seen at a great distance.

NON-RECEIPT OF THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 12—Noon.

The *Arabia* has probably passed to the westward. The weather was clear on Monday, but for the greater part of Tuesday and Wednesday a thick fog prevailed. To-day the weather is fine again. The news yacht remains off Cape Race in waiting for the [illegible].

[illegible] advices from Europe per *City of Washington* from Liverpool 4th instant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Course of the Administration towards Mexico—Mr. Slidell as Minister to Paris—The Case of Wm. Chase Barney—Arizona—Land-Warrants, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

The Cabinet has had our Mexican relations under discussion within the last few days, with a view to ascertaining what course can be pursued to compel the Government of Mexico to a settlement of the numerous American claims against her, and to restrain her officials from repeated outrages upon American citizens. It seems evident that the policy of forbearance upon which the United States have acted for several years, in dealing with our sister Republic, is taken advantage of, and that, instead of leading to corresponding efforts by Mexico to give us no cause for further complaint, it gives impunity to outrage by affording assurance that no penalty will follow it. Mr. BUCHANAN is disposed to check this tendency, if it can be done, and it is not improbable that he will treat of the subject in his annual Message.

Senator SLIDELL is confined to his room [illegible]. Months ago I notified you that he would succeed Mr. MASON as Minister to France, if Mr. BUCHANAN could induce him to accept the position. He has never yet signified his acceptance, but it is believed that, now the State of Louisiana is so decidedly Democratic that he can probably name his own successor in the Senate, he will go to Paris next Spring. Such, I am informed, is the President's belief. While Mr. SLIDELL has been averse to leaving the Senate, he can scarcely resist the earnest wishes of the Executive, who is his warm personal friend. The [illegible] of America, in that event, will have a charming and accomplished representative at the French Court in the person of Mrs. SLIDELL, whose elegant dispensation of liberal hospitality at Washington, is already proverbial.

The proceedings before the Third Naval Court, in the case of Ex-Lieutenant WM. CHASE BARNEY, continue to excite much comment in the Navy and out of it. The attempt of the Court to go into an investigation of the relations which existed between the officer and his wife twelve years ago, [illegible] considered a violation of all propriety, and the [illegible] in general that the Court should have [illegible] it for a moment. What possible connection has the domestic relations of a man, so long ago, [illegible] the question of his present moral, physical or professional qualifications as an officer in the Navy? [illegible] If the Naval Courts desire to bring upon their proceedings the universal distrust, not to say contempt, of the community, and to raise popular sympathy in behalf of the officers on trial, it seems to me they have only to pursue the course commenced in Mr. BARNEY's case. The President, to whom was referred the question as to the propriety of the interrogatories to which Mr. BARNEY objects, has not, so far as I can learn, given any decision in the case. The Court today examined witnesses for the Government, as [illegible].

Ex-President PIERCE has accepted the invitation tendered him some time since by President BUCHANAN, offering himself and wife a passage to Madeira in the *Powhatan*. They will sail [illegible] about the last of the month.

Dr. W. W. BURNS, newly appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil, is in town. He embarks for his post next week. Col. FORBES, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, is also here.

Miss JULIANA MAY's concert to-night was a great success. The house was filled [illegible], and the enthusiastic welcome extended to her [illegible] gifted [illegible] the cordial [illegible] honor in her own country. Among the [illegible] were President BUCHANAN, several of his Cabinet, and a large [illegible] from the diplomatic corps.

Lord NAPIER gave his first [illegible] Hotel—[illegible] it is so early in the season, he had a fine company, who were elegantly entertained.

I am permitted to make the following extracts from letters received by Lieutenant MOWRY, to-day, from Arizona, dated Tucson, Oct. 3, 1857:

"We are much pleased to hear the prospect for Arizona is bright. If you should succeed in getting a separate Territorial organization for the Purchase, you will lay the people under many obligations to you which they will not forget whenever an opportunity shall offer or their services be required. You have, no doubt, received many petitions for Congress, and also your certificate of election as Delegate to Congress from the Territory. There was no difference of opinion. You received the entire vote."

Another letter says: "The people believe you can do more for them than any other man, and will do it. We have heard from Mesilla, and they fully concur with us in all we have done, and they are going to send on to Congress a document showing that you are the person chosen to act for them and represent their interest in this matter.

"The people here are all much elated at the turn things are taking, and every one seems highly pleased with the course you have pursued. The country is being settled very fast, and there is somewhat of a stir in order to obtain cultivable lands. The lands already under cultivation are more than fifty per cent. higher than a short time back.

"The greatest misfortune we labor under is want of protection. Thousands and thousands of acres of land, as rich and fertile as any on the face of the globe, lie idle and useless, because they are not protected.

"You tell me to let you know what we want. We want but one thing besides a separate organization—and that is protection.

"There was a petition forwarded to you some time ago for the Postmaster-General, to which your attention is earnestly solicited, as we are at present without Post-Office or Postmaster."

"I learn that the Postmaster-General has established a Post-Office at Tucson, with MARK ALDRICH as Postmaster. Tucson is the principal town in the centre of the New Territory, on the line of the overland mail route to California."

There are surmises here that General WALKER has started from New-Orleans for Tucson, to take part in the contentions there, and that thence he will make a descent upon Nicaragua. S.

[FROM OUR REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following table, prepared by Messrs. SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., from data obtained from the Pension and General Land offices, exhibits the condition of the Bounty Land business, under the various acts, up to Sept. 30, 1857:

[illegible]

During the year ending about May last there was great activity in the location of land warrants, but yet the above shows that of 34,710,[illegible] acres located under the act of 1855, only 15,770,[illegible] acres have been located; leaving still floating in the market 18,[illegible] acres. Add to this the number of acres unlocated under other acts and it will be seen that 13,[illegible] acres are still outstanding.

The Freshets.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK—DELAY OF TRAINS ON THE CENTRAL ROAD—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ON THE CROOKED LAKE CANAL, &C.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Letters from several points west, received this morning, bring details of the disastrous effects of the freshets. Some passengers have arrived here from Rochester. They got down to Lyons on the new road by rail, and thence crossed in carriages to Geneva on the old road. They had a hard passage. One or two trains have got over the old road, the passengers being transferred from train to train at Vienna over some two miles of break.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The breaches by the freshet in the Central Road have not been repaired. The new route is much damaged. Two trains with over 1,000 passengers left here this morning for Syracuse over the old road. The passengers will have to be transferred a mile or more around the breach east of Vienna. We have had no Albany mail since Monday morning. The Genesee Valley Road is also obstructed, and passengers cannot reach the Erie Road. It is difficult to estimate the damage by the freshet, as we are still cut off from communication with many of the sufferers. Up the Genesee Valley the damage has been immense—houses, barns, bridges, cattle, and timber have been swept away. A bridge over the Genesee River, ten miles above this city, was carried away this morning with a man upon it, who was [illegible].

[illegible] when near the city. The Genesee is still rising here.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

Trains are now running regularly for the west on the New-York Central Railroad. They go at present by the old road, between Syracuse and Rochester, with but little detention.

LATER.—The trains from Buffalo will be in to-night, all night. Passengers can go through with one transfer.

At [illegible]port, at the head of Crooked Lake Canal, all the streets of the village are washed away, and the water in them stands six or seven feet deep. Many buildings have been undermined. All the villages on the line of the Crooked Lake Canal are badly damaged, and the Canal so broken as to render its repair this season impossible. 70,000 bushels of barley and a large quantity of wheat and flour are locked up on the line of this Canal. A letter from Penn Yann states that the rain fell like a deluge from Sunday morning till Tuesday night, and that the freshet is the greatest ever known there.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Erie Railroad is now in order between New-York and this place. West of here it is rendered temporarily impassable by the late freshet. Passengers are taken West on the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, which is in perfect order throughout.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

During the past week there have been heavy rains throughout the counties on the line of the Erie Canal and Central Railroad west of Syracuse. On Monday came the most terrible storm of all. It began early in the morning. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a violent gale, carrying up trees, blowing down chimneys, destroying fences and sheds, and, in some instances, unroofing houses.

About three miles east of Palmyra, the Canal embankment gave way and water poured out with such violence, as in a short time to entirely destroy over a hundred feet of the Tow Path. A boat passing at the time was sucked into the current, carried clean out of the Canal and stranded high and dry in the adjoining field. Not only the entire bank of the Canal, but the earth in the bottom, was swept out to the depth of two feet.

A couple of miles east of Newark another and similar break has occurred. Fifty feet of the Tow Path are gone to a depth of three feet below the bottom. Of course, all passing of boats is stopped. The damage can hardly be repaired in less than five days.

The flood is the greatest known in forty years, the high water reaching houses and barns never before touched by it. Nearly the whole track of the Central Railroad, from Weedsport (Cayuga County) to a mile this side of Newark, (Wayne County,) a distance of twenty-five miles, was at one time under water! In some places the water stood at the depth of four feet. This was caused by the giving way of the banks of the Canal, submerging everything in the neighborhood.

At Seneca Falls great injury to property was done, portions of several mills and several mill-dams being washed away.

At and within two miles of Dansville, eight dams and six bridges were carried away last night. The Genesee river is quite as high as it was during the flood last Spring, and the water is still rising.

The Mohawk Flats were deeply submerged, and fences, haystacks, lumber, &c., were floating about.

Passengers from the East collected in considerable numbers at Syracuse, on Tuesday, waiting an opportunity to go off to the West. No trains left there by the new road. The hotels reaped a profitable harvest by the delay.

The Erie Railroad is much more exposed to damage from freshets, and has suffered much more severely, than the Central. At Elmira, the water in the river has overflowed the Railroad bridge.

The track at Corning is washed away, and the place inundated. A number of buildings have been washed away.

The Susquehanna River, at Williamsport, has risen [illegible] feet, and is still rising.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The rain poured down in torrents on Saturday. Yesterday the weather was cloudy, with every indication of more rain. The river commenced swelling early on Saturday morning, and up to dusk last evening had risen nearly five feet. Licking River poured out in torrents on Saturday, sweeping off considerable property. We do not remember having seen it so turbulent during the past ten years, except on the breaking up of the ice last Winter and the year previous. At Falmouth the Railroad bridge was so badly damaged as to stop the passage of trains over it. Six or seven coal barges, and [illegible] with an immense amount of drift, were swept out of the stream during the day, [illegible] the tow-boat Champion busy overhauling and landing the boats. Two or three of the coal-boats were loaded, and careened and sunk in front of the city. The Covington Ferries, in making their usual crossings, found it very difficult to stem the current out of Licking."

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CULPEPER, VA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

At about 4 o'clock this morning two newspaper offices and five stores in the village of Culpeper, Va., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Messrs. S. P. DICK & Co.'s tobacco factory, in this City, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance, principally in Eastern offices.

FIRE AT ATHENS, GA.

ATHENS, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 12.

A cotton factory was destroyed by fire here on Tuesday night. Loss $50,000. No insurance.

Insurance on the Ship Hewadji.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The ship *Hewadji*, from Boston for Liverpool, which was struck by lightning on Nov. 3 and lost, was insured here for $142,000, as follows: Merchants' office, $37,300; Boston, $21,000; American, $20,000; China, $17,000; Boylston, $17,000; National, $10,000; Mercantile, $[illegible]; Alliance, $10,000; Franklin, $5,000; New-England Mutual, $700, and Neptune, $600.

The total value of the vessel and cargo was about $150,000.

The Hewadji was owned by WM. BALCH & SON, of Newburyport, and sailed hence in WARREN & THAYER's line of Liverpool packets.

Steam-Boiler Explosion at Bridgeport, Mass.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steam-boiler in the plumbing establishment of Mr. WILLIAM BRESS, corner of Water and Gilbert streets, exploded shortly after noon to-day. The first story was occupied by Mr. BRESS himself, and the upper ones by Mr. HENRY WAIGE, as a coffee and spice mill. The building is a complete wreck. No lives were lost, although two boys were in the building at the time of the explosion. The rest of the hands were at dinner. A portion of a wall smashed in the roof of a billiard saloon adjoining, destroying the tables, &c. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

The Granite Bank of Voluntown.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Granite Bank, of Voluntown, Conn., has been enjoined by Judge BUTLER, of the Superior Court, and a Receiver appointed on the application of the Bank Commissioners. We are informed by one of the Commissioners that the whole organization of the Bank bears evidence of fraud. The circulation of the Bank is about $60,000, and the nominal capital $100,000. The Commissioners are pursuing the investigation.

[illegible] Anti-Walker Meeting in Milledgeville, Ga.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Last night a large Democratic meeting was held here, Governor JOHNSON presiding. Resolutions were passed approving of the Administration of President BUCHANAN, and urging the removal of Governor WALKER. Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS addressed the meeting.

The Ronzani Ballet Troupe at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Ronzani Ballet Troupe created quite a *furore* at the Boston Theatre this evening. At least 3000 people were present to witness the performances, and the receipts amounted fully to $1,100.

BANQUET TO MR. BANKS AT WALTHAM.—The townsmen of Hon. N. P. BANKS, Governor elect of Massachusetts, gave him a public banquet at Waltham on Tuesday. Over three hundred persons were present. GEORGE HAYDEN, Esq., presided. Mr. BANKS, being called upon for a speech, returned his acknowledgments, and spoke briefly on political subjects. He said he had been somewhat surprised that during the campaign nobody ventured a word of apology for the State Government of the last three years. All unite in pronouncing the Government of the last two or three years unfortunate, to say the least, and had some evils which ought to be corrected. There was a little question as to whom the business of correcting these evils should be left. That has been pretty effectually settled. [Great applause.] And those to whom that duty is left must perform the duty, and unless they do it, the people of Massachusetts, wise and just as they are, will remove them from their places before they are warned, to seek for [illegible] sovereign.

Kansas and the Slavery Question—Interesting Views of the Future.

From the Chicago Times, (the organ of Senator Douglas,) Nov. 10.

The Convention assembled in Kansas to frame a State Constitution is in session, and has framed a large portion of an instrument. The Committee upon the subject of Slavery has reported a provision, which has been adopted by the Convention, though it has yet to be voted on as forming part of the whole. We give the provision entire; it is as follows:

[This clause of the Constitution was published at length in the TIMES of the 10th, and need not now be repeated.]

As there seems to be no doubt of this provision becoming a part of the Constitution, and as *there is a majority of the Convention in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, we think that there can be but little doubt as to the fate of such Constitution before the people.* The provision as it is reported, recognizes Slavery as existing legally and in fact in Kansas; it provides that the Legislature shall not emancipate those slaves now there, or which may hereafter be brought to the Territory, without compensation to the owners. These are trifling matters compared with the next provision, which prohibits the Legislature from passing any law for the prevention of the introduction of slaves by emigrants to the territory.

This amounts to a perpetual invitation and protection to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. It is virtually an establishment of Slavery as an institution of the State, not to be disturbed by any legislative act. We regard such a proposition as fatal to the constitution. The people of Kansas have recently, in a most emphatic manner, decided that they are in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas. It is idle for the convention to disregard that decision; they cannot hope that the people of Kansas will accept from such a convention a constitution making Slavery a perpetual institution over which the people through the legislature can never exercise any control. We say the fate of that constitution is already sealed; *the people of Kansas are in favor—in the proportion of three to one—of a Free State; they want a constitution making Kansas a Free State, and they will vote down any constitution which does not clearly establish their expressed will.*

Regarding the constitution, as prepared by this convention, as beyond all possibility of adoption, the question is what will be done next? Kansas has a population justifying an admission into the Union; she has been disturbed for years by the agitation of the question which can only be settled by her admission into the Union. A convention to frame a constitution was called, but the people refused to participate in the election of delegates, and a handful of voters elected the handful of men who compose the present convention. The Free-State men had they resorted to the polls could have elected a convention which would have carried out the wishes of the people; and to-day Kansas might have a constitution forever disposing of the Slavery question. That failure to vote in June last has caused a year's delay. What is to be done? We suppose that upon the meeting of Congress an act will be introduced—an act in the very words of the Minnesota act—authorizing a convention to form a State Constitution. If that act be passed at once, as it should be, Kansas may be a State on the first of May next. If no such act be passed by Congress, or should be delayed, the present Legislature will provide for a convention, at all events a Constitution such as will be acceptable to the people will be prepared and ratified by the people, and will be presented to Congress early in the Spring. Upon that Constitution, thus ratified and approved by the people, Kansas will be admitted. *The Democratic Party stands pledged to admit Kansas without questioning her decision on the Slavery question.* That decision must be made by the people, and once perfectly made, that decision must be regarded as final.

Those men throughout the Union who have so long and earnestly desired the admission of Kansas as a Free State, must now see the consequences of the mad career of LANE and his associates. The refusal to vote at the election of delegates has postponed the admission of Kansas, and endangered her freedom. Had these men voted then, as they did in October, the State of Kansas would now be prepared for admission with a Free-State Constitution, and a Democratic Party in power pledged to her admission. She has now to commence where she did in June last, and elect a Convention in 1857 that might have been elected in 1856.

There is some talk about a revival of the Topeka Constitution; that is mere folly. That Constitution will never be recognized by the country. The friends of Kansas—those who wish to see her people have a free and fair expression of opinion, and that expression freely carried out—hold that Topeka job in detestation. *If the present Convention adopt a Pro-Slavery Constitution, let the people turn out peaceably and vote it down; and insist on a new Convention, to be elected by the people, the pleasing duty of carrying out the will of the majority.* Let the regular legal path be followed, and allow no evil counselors to lead the Territory into more violence and confusion by any treasonable, illegal and short-cut proceedings. Let the people of Kansas remember that they now have it in their power to have a Constitution to suit themselves, and they will be their own worst enemies if they forego that opportunity by taking any further part in the Topeka swindle.

Governor Walker in Kansas—A Slight Difference of Opinion.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Governor WALKER unquestionably went to Kansas *with the view of making it a Slave State*, if possible, and if not, to make it what STRINGFELLOW says is just as good as a Slave State, a Democratic Free State. *He meant to use in this duty* all the personal and official influence of his position, all the management of his crafty intellect, and as much fraud and violence as were necessary to the main purpose, yet not inconsistent with the ultimate good of the Democratic party. He came with the usual professions of the right of the people to decide the question *of Slavery or Freedom* for themselves, and with the usual pledges to protect the right of suffrage. He commenced by recognizing the bogus Legislature and the bogus laws, but sheltered himself behind the record; he found them in force, and although they might be founded in fraud, he could not revoke their authority; but he pledged himself that the wrong should not be repeated, and that the next election should be a fair one. But in all his conduct, in the conduct of all the officials responsible to him, were plainly seen the evidences of *a disposition to Slavery.*

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register.

GOV. WALKER went to Kansas as its chief executive officer after a convention had been called in strict compliance with all the forms of law to frame a constitution for the future State. In his first official act, the delivery of an inaugural address, he abandoned the neutrality which his station should have imposed, presented arguments to convince the people of Kansas *that slavery was unsuited to the soil and climate of the Territory, enlarged upon the advantages which would result from making it a Free State*, and to secure the success of his arguments, invaded the prerogatives of the constitutional convention by declaring that *their action must be submitted to the people for* ratification before it could receive the sanction of Congress, and crowned his treachery by prescribing who were the "people" entitled to vote upon the ratification. On a subsequent occasion he went so far as to threaten the Convention with his opposition and that of the President, if the "*recommendations*" he made were not adopted, and told them with the confidence of prophecy that Congress would reject the application for admission as a State. For this whole line of policy pursued by the Territorial functionary we can discover an adequate and obvious motive. We can see ample reasons why *he should desire to monopolize the glory of making Kansas a Free State*, independent of any instructions or inducements from the present Administration, although we shall hereafter discuss this matter at large. Strange as it may seem to humble, unimaginative men, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Governor of Kansas looks to the Presidency of the United States, and his every movement has been guided by this aspiration. DOUGLAS had already forestalled him in popular favor at the South, and he could hope for nothing from this source; but *should he succeed in settling the Kansas question*, in healing the strife which had grown out of it, and *in securing its admission as a Free State*, who would have equal claims with him upon the support of the Northern wing of the Democratic Party? He reasoned plausibly, if not profoundly, in supposing that they would forgive a slight deviation from abstract doctrine for the great practical good he had accomplished by it.

Gov. Walker in Kansas—Action of the People

From the Lecompton Democrat.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

Agreeably to a call for a meeting, made through the columns of the *National Democrat*, the people from *different portions of the Territory* assembled at Lecompton to-day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to a meeting styled a "Democratic" meeting, *held at Lecompton on the 20th inst., in which* resolutions were passed denunciatory of Gov. WALKER and Sec. STANTON, for their action in reference to the gigantic frauds attempted to be practiced upon the ballot-box at the Oxford Precinct, in Johnson County.

Col. ELY MOORE, formerly of New-York City, was elected President.

Hon. Rush Elmore, of Alabama; Gen. Wm. Brindle, of Pennsylvania; R. B. Nelson, Esq., of Virginia; Hon. John Spicer, of New-York; Jas. Christian, of Illinois; R. C. Bishop, of Virginia; and A. W. Jones, of Virginia, were elected Vice-Presidents.

D. T. Mitchell, of Kentucky; Wm. Stevens, of Ohio; F. F. Bruner, of Pennsylvania; and John Shannon, of Ohio, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting, it was, upon motion, resolved that a Committee of three, consisting of Gen. Findley Patterson, of Pennsylvania; Col. J. M. Coe, of Wisconsin; and Wm. P. Lamb, of Kentucky, be appointed; which Committee immediately retired, and, after an absence of some minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A small party of men, *not exceeding twenty-five in all*, in a meeting held at this place, since the result of the late territorial election was known, have deemed it proper to pass and publish to the people of the United States a series of resolutions denunciatory of the course of policy pursued by ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor, and FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, relative to our late election, calculated to mislead and deceive the citizens of the United States; it is therefore just and proper that the settlers of this Territory, without any view to promotion of the cause of party politics, should claim in unmistakable terms to the people of the States and the world their views and sentiments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, mainly through the instrumentality of the just and patriotic proclamation issued by Governor WALKER previous to the election, rightfully construing the laws prescribing the qualifications of a voter in Kansas, the people had secured to them the enjoyment of the elective franchise, and a peaceful solution of much of the difficulty that threatened to involve our country in general ruin.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the rejection, by Governor ROBERT J. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, of the fraudulent and informal returns from Johnson and McGee Counties, in this Territory, by which means they have done their duty in establishing the purity of the ballot-box in Kansas, and furnished to us unmistakable evidence of the sincerity of their professions and promises to defend the rights of this Territory; and that we hereby pledge ourselves, in solid column, to stand by them in defence of the people's rights.

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, for the selection of a Governor and Secretary for Kansas, who have the capacity to understand, and the high moral courage necessary to defend, the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, That we call on Congress at the earliest possible moment to appoint a Committee of Investigation, with power to examine by whom and where the fictitious and fraudulent returns that purported to have come from precincts in Johnson and McGee Counties were made, that offenders may be brought to justice.

After the adoption of the above resolutions Hon. F. P. STANTON, who happened to be present, was loudly called for, and responded in a most eloquent, able, and unanswerable argument in defence of Gov. WALKER's exposition of the Test law, and the action of the Governor and himself in relation to the fraudulent vote of the Oxford Precinct, and closed amid the plaudits of the multitude.

The meeting was occasionally enlivened by rich strains of music discoursed by the splendid brass band from the city of Lawrence.

The President, Col. MOORE, being then called for, arose and addressed the crowd in his most happy and inimitable style for a few moments, at the close of which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ELY MOORE, President.

D. T. MITCHELL, WM. STEVENS, F. F. BRUNER, JOHN SHANNON, Secretaries.

CLOSE OF THE CHESS CONGRESS—THE PRIZES AWARDED.—On Wednesday evening the prizes in the grand and minor tourneys were awarded. The first prize in the grand tourney—a silver service of plate, worth $300, consisting of a pitcher, a salver, and four goblets, upon the second of which was an inscription, indicating that they were presented to "The Victor in the Grand Tournament at the First Congress of the American National Chess Association, New-York, 1857"—was carried off by PAUL MORPHY, of New-Orleans. LOUIS PAULSEN, of Dubuque, Iowa, THEODORE LICHTENHEIN, New-York, and Dr. B. J. RAPHAEL, of Kentucky, were declared the winners of the second, third and fourth prizes respectively. The names of the prize-bearers in the minor tourney are: First, W. HORNE, Brooklyn; second, M. S. SOLOMONS, New-York; third, WILLIAM SEBRACH, New-York; fourth, MARTIN MARTIN, New-York. In the presentation of the first prize to Mr. MORPHY, appropriate speeches were made. A gold shield and eagle were presented to Mr. PAULSEN, as a token of admiration of the talents exhibited by him in the five games at chess which he played simultaneously, *blindfold*. At the close of these ceremonies, the Congress formally adjourned. Some of the minor prizes were awarded last evening.

Personal.

Last week Joel Schoonhoven, 100 years of age, was discharged from Sing Sing State Prison, having been pardoned by the Governor. He was committed for life for arson. He is a native of Orange County, and reached the age of a century in prison on the 4th of July last. He saw Washington at Newburgh during the war.

Frederick Douglass publishes a card in the Watertown *Journal*, expressing great indignation at the treatment he received in a certain hotel in that town. The proprietors refused to entertain him on account of his color.

Mr. Terrill, Provincial Secretary of Canada, has resigned his office, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his colleagues.

The Canadian admirers of Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee (now editor of the Montreal *New Era*) have presented him a substantial testimonial of regard, in the shape of a handsome writing desk containing a purse of $2,000.

Fires.

A fire at Hamilton, Can., on the 7th, breaking out in PERRY's stables, on Catharine-street, destroyed LAVENDAR's flour store, MCKAY's saloon and other property to the amount of $10,000 over the insurance. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At Waterford, N. Y., on the 11th inst., the old Stewart Mill took fire from friction and was destroyed. Loss $19,000.

Henry P. Brooks, the opponent of Henry Winter Davis, for Congress in the late election in Maryland, has given notice of his intention to contest that gentleman's seat. The ground of contest is the alleged fact that the supporters of Brooks were prevented from voting for him by violence, while by fraud the vote of Mr. Davis was increased.

A small squad of armed men, claiming to be the champions of the poor, were arrested in Philadelphia on Friday, while parading the streets, disarmed and imprisoned. They were mostly young Irishmen.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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III—EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT TO DETER FROM CRIME—Opinion of Lord Brougham.
IV—BADEN BADEN—German Watering Places—From our Correspondent, "Malakoff."
V—THE ARTS IN FLORENCE—From our Correspondent "Dick Tinto."
VI—FOREIGN ART—Exhibitions of British and French Paintings in New-York.
VII—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.
VIII—SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
IX—A CURIOUS PANAMENIAN HISTORY.
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XIV—EDITORIALS—A Word of Counsel to Intelligent Workingmen—Everybody's Business—The Woodman Case—Revival of an Old Delusion—Indian Prospects—The South and Gov. Walker—The Mexican Dictatorship—Kansas Affairs.
XV—EVENTS IN THE CITY DURING THE WEEK.
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XXII—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Produce and Stock Markets for the week—Movements in Breadstuffs, &c., &c.
XXIII—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

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One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAINS!!—RETAILING BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

Brocatel for	$75, worth	$100
Brocatel for	85, worth	110
Brocatel for	95, worth	120
Satin De Laine for	25, worth	40
Satin De Laine for	20, worth	30
Lace Curtains	10, worth	14
Lace Curtains	12, worth	17
Lace Curtains	15, worth	22
Worsted Damask	14, worth	20
Worsted Damask	10, worth	16

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from usual rates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT RETAIL,

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

E. A. BROOKS,

No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.

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PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryptic's patent locks, without keys.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNING, Milwaukie, Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safe.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store, at the time it was burned, last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved in my perfect condition.

T. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

COAL AT $4—NOW DISCHARGING, LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal, Egg and stove sizes for furnaces, ranges and stoves. No clinker, no slate. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 14 Wall, 208 Cherry and 365 East 12th sts., New-York; foot South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

LADIES, MISSES', GENTS' AND BOYS' INDIA-rubber boots and shoes, (Goodyear's Patent,) great reduction for cash, with ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at

J. B. MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—ENGLISH ROYAL velvet carpeting, 9s. and 10s.; English brussels, 6s. and 7s. per yard; medallion carpets, 12s.; ingrain carpeting, 3s., 4s. and 5s. per yard, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LAST WEEK OF GOLDSMITH'S DOLLAR WRITING-CLASSES.—Call and subscribe during the day and evening.

GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MARRIED

MULLIGAN—FULLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM MULLIGAN, of St. Louis, to EMILY, daughter of Dudley B. Fuller, of this City.

DUPIGNAC—LEMON.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Haskins, ANDREW J. DUPIGNAC, youngest son of the late John Dupignac, of New-York, and CAROLINE LEMON, eldest daughter of Maurice H. Lemon, Esq., of Williamsburgh.

LEVINGS—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, NOAH C. LEVINGS, M. D., to LOUISA L., daughter of J. W. Allen.

DIED.

SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, THOMAS SLACK, Sr., aged 69 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 60 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Nottingham (Eng.) papers please copy.

BROGAN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ANN MARIA, daughter of Wm. T. and Sarah Jane Brogan, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Tompkinsville.

HAVILAND.—At Purchase, on Thursday, Nov. 12, ANN C., wife of John Haviland, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on 7th day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase. Carriages will meet the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York at Rye Station, New-Haven Railroad.

CADLE.—At Laurel, Delaware, on Monday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, Rev. RICHARD F. CADLE, formerly of this City.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO CONTRACT with an experienced and capable practical Printer, for the COMPOSITION in his Book and Job Department, which ranges from EIGHT TO TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND EMS, and EIGHTY TO NINETY HOURS' TIME-WORK A WEEK the year round. It is conveniently arranged in a very large, lofty, well-lighted room. There are immense quantities of material, and every possible facility for good and rapid work, with a STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY on the premises. It will be given to the lowest competent bidder per thousand ems, and per hour for time-work, for CASH WEEKLY.

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A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the GREAT REDUCTION made in the price of their FURNISHING GOODS, would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of FINER QUALITIES and REGULAR MAKES at LESS PRICES than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the NOVELTIES as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for WEDDING OUTFITS.

In their department as Tailors they have the BEST TALENT IN THE CITY, both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are *not only selling their goods at low* prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES for 85 cents.

TUBULAR TIES twice around for $1.

VELVET TIES $1 50, cost $1 75.

HALF-HOSE $3 per dozen, English manufacture.

Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.

Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Immense display of FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS, Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.

The fine assortment of goods IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE, is now offered to our Retail customers FOR CASH AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

If our gilt band dinner sets at	$42 00
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ARE NOT

Fifteen per cent. cheaper than any house in the City affords the same class of goods, we will make every purchaser who looks at them, a present of an elegant pair OF VASES, WORTH $10.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

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The amount of Fine and cheap OVERCOATS, Fine and cheap CLOTH FROCK COATS, Fine and cheap cassimere BUSINESS COATS, Rich velvet, silk and other VESTS, Elegant cassimere PANTS, Black doeskin PANTS, &c., &c., &c., &c., Contained in this extensive establishment is immense.

Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell, not only all other retail clothiers, but also larger wholesale houses in the City, as hundreds daily testify and moreover [illegible].

Black cloth overcoats	$[illegible]	to [illegible]
Fine black cloth overcoats	[illegible]	to [illegible]
Beautiful Chester beaver overcoats	[illegible]	to 20
Whitney beaver overcoats	6	to 10
Excellent pilot overcoats	[illegible]	to 12
Mixed cheviots, beaver, whitneys, Glasgow gray, lion skin and other overcoats	[illegible]	to 12
Satinet and other cheap overcoats	[illegible]	to 5
Black cloth dress frock coats	[illegible]	to 10
Fine black cloth dress frock coats	10	to 15
The finest custom-made dress frock coats	15	to 18
An immense stock of business coats	[illegible]	to 10
Black cloth, cassimere and doeskin pants	[illegible]	to 5
Fancy cassimere pants	[illegible]	to [illegible]
Side stripe cassimere pants	[illegible]	to 6
Cassimere vests	[illegible]	to 3
Silk vests	[illegible]	to 4
Velvet vests	[illegible]	to 5

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Under garments, hosiery, shawls, shirts, ties, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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The subscriber has opened a depot at No. 283 CANAL-ST., for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.: FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BEANS, PEAS, RICE, PEARL BARLEY, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, POTATOES, DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds, and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.

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THE WAY TO DO IT.

There is no kind of merchandise WORTH A CENT unless it sells. Hard as times are at the present writing, every description of desirable goods can be sold if all merchants would adopt the plan of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., the extensive China, glass and gas-fixture dealers in Broadway.

What if money is lost and a great sacrifice made? It is surely better than to hold on and finally go by the board. We sincerely believe that it is in the power of every intelligent merchant in New-York to maintain his credit and have something left if he will pursue DAILEY'S course. Look in their show windows (Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway) and see their prices.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.

The unprecedented magnitude of our CASH SALES the past fortnight warrants us in saying that THE BOTTOM IS NOT OUT; that there is still plenty of money, and that there is a large number of QUIET PEOPLE in New-York that are not going UP IN BALLOONS, and, further, that besides having "A LITTLE OVER" for a rainy day, they have also something to invest in bargains.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to collect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he not towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat? IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st.

LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.

A large and well-selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS FOR CASH,

At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',

No. 38 Murray-st., (up stairs.)

They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS, REGARDLESS OF COST.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES, Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,

MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.

We have some Minks of EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.

ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.

Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.

Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

We will offer, on Monday, 2,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each, Usually sold at $2.

5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at [illegible], and $1 each, Usually sold at $2.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.

Our entire stock of EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, Selling off below cost of importation.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, (Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $3.

Rich Stella Shawls at $8.

All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.

All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.

150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.

75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.

Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly And Brussels Laces, Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes. Figured Velvets in great variety. Colored Fringes of various descriptions. All at a Reduction of 50 per cent.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $8.

Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.

Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.

Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.

Mantillas and cloaks from $6 to $15.

CHEAP CLOAKS, CHEAP CLOAKS.

500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $6 00.

500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $8 00.

500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $9 00.

Worth from $10 to $20.

The sale of the above will commence this day.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING.

Over 5,000 in Beaver and Velvet.

THE RICHEST GOODS AT HALF PRICES.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY.

Great Liquidation Sale—BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.

1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.

1,000 rich plush borders [illegible].

500 very rich plush borders at [illegible].

Great bargains this week.

The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.

BULPIN'S STOCK OF [illegible] Now selling off by the yard or piece, including Black and colored beaver cloths, Velvets and silks, [illegible] guipure laces, Fringes and [illegible].

ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD. Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.

BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK [illegible]. Great liquidation sale OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS. One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks. Fifty thousand dollars of shawls. Fifty thousand dollars of furs. ALL AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST. TREMENDOUS BARGAINS. The entire stock must positively be sold.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $3. 300 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars. 2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 7 dollars. 600 black beaver cloth cloaks [illegible]. [illegible] GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE. All this week. At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURS. [illegible] BELL, No. [illegible] is offering for sale By order of the administrator of THE LATE J. H. [illegible]. An elegant assortment of furs, At extraordinary low prices for cash. Is also closing out his own stock of Cloaks, mantillas, wrappers, &c., &c., REGARDLESS OF PRICES. No. [illegible] Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW GOODS!!! FOR CASH BUYERS AT WHOLESALE.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Park-place, and Nos. 30 and 32 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at the wholesale houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity as to fill out their assortments as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK of DRY GOODS IN THE UNION. All of which will be offered at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DE LAINES, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, [illegible] CASSIMERES, &c., HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, REDUCTION OF PRICES. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of LINENS, QUILTS, DAMASK NAPKINS [illegible] AT RETAIL FOR CASH, AT PRICES [illegible]. Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS, of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS. ENORMOUS REDUCTION. Rich Silks, [illegible]. Irish Poplins, [illegible]. Valenciennes Laces, [illegible]. Embroidered Edgings and Flouncings. Very Superior Wool Plaid, [illegible]. Real Point Lace [illegible] and Collars. Real Laces, Guipure Laces. ALL EXTREMELY LOW. CLOAKS. Very superior quality. In exclusive styles 25 per cent. Reduction. Fancy and Staple Goods generally. All Reduced. JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, [illegible].

FURS, FURS, FURS. HUDSON BAY CO.'S FUR WAREROOM. Nos. 75 and 77 [illegible].

MARK J. KING (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836, FOR WHOLESALE [illegible]) Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of FURS, VALUED AT $[illegible], At a large discount from wholesale prices. In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the cheapest [illegible] at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

FORTY PER CENT. BELOW COST. GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS. The subscriber is prepared to CLOSE OUT His Fall and Winter Stock of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS, At Retail, FOR CASH, At 40 per cent. below cost prices. W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS. Owing to our heavy importations and the [illegible] pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK AT RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of: MEDALLION WILTONS, VELVETS AND BRUSSELS, HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c. DOUGHTY & BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, Opposite [illegible].

DRY GOODS For Cash or Approved Credit. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., Will close out their Extensive Stock of FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing Magnificent Silk Robes, and Dress Silks; also, French Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids, Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and Great Variety of Dress Goods, Linens, Blankets and Flannels. Shawls in great variety. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

$250,000 MUST BE SACRIFICED!!! FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. GREAT SALE!!! ☞ AT OAK HALL, ☜ Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. My whole stock of FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. No Wholesale or Retail House can offer such GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!! Come and see. Open until 9 P. M. All kinds of money taken. THOS. R. D. DOUGHTY.

FURS—FURS—FURS. GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO. Will sell their entire stock at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices to correspond With the times. No. [illegible] Water-st.

FRENCH CLOAKS. Opened to-day In Cloth and Velvet. MME. F. PINCHON, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

VAST REDUCTION. In the prices of Royal Clothing, Blouses, [illegible]. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

REMOVAL. $75,000 STOCK OF CARPETING. CLEARING-OUT SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH. The subscriber, intending to move in January to the new store now building, (No. 373 Canal-st., [illegible] ard, between Broadway and [illegible]) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to call at an early time. GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation. 4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at [illegible]. 2,500 yards of super French, at [illegible]. 2,000 yards of black beavers, at [illegible]. 1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4. Also, double-face and gray beavers, all warranted. Paris cloak and beaver patterns. [illegible] Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks will find these goods very desirable. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]—PATRONAGE AND EMPLOYMENT [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] J. S. MORGAN. All who have heretofore been disappointed in consequence of the scarcity of girls, can now be [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTFUL [illegible] cook; understands all kinds of meat and [illegible]; an excellent washer and ironer; [illegible] City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] girls, situations, one as first-rate cook, [illegible] No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND [illegible] Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER [illegible] No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH [illegible] woman, as nurse, competent to take the [illegible] charge of a nursery, understands the management of young children or an infant from its birth. Can give [illegible] Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention, or can be seen at No. 450 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] girl, 16 years old, for light housework, chambermaid, waitress, or take care of children and sew; any [illegible] that will afford her a home. Is good respectable and highly recommended by ladies who have known her for years. Will go for board and clothing. Particularly honest and humble. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXCELLENT [illegible], one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or either would do housework [illegible]; capable of filling a [illegible] with credit to themselves and satisfaction [illegible]. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE [illegible], by a respectable man who is just disengaged. Any family who may engage him will find him [illegible]; he can also have good character from some of the most respectable families in the City. Address [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., apothecary's store. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY GIRL, [illegible] with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, [illegible]; her niece, a girl of 15, makes herself useful as chambermaid and waitress, sews neatly, is fond of children, and quick at the needle. They will take [illegible] City or country. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] girl, to do chamberwork or waiting, or plain sewing, [illegible] children, or to do general cooking and washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, to do general housework in a private family of two or three persons; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 Wooster-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing; is willing to assist with children, and is a good seamstress; the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 16th-st., corner [illegible] bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, as seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing. She can be well recommended. She can go by the week, day or month. Call at No. 363 Eighth-st., [illegible] back room, between avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, or chambermaid and waiter or nurse [illegible] and is willing to make herself useful in any capacity. Can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 118 West 20th-st., between 7th [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, who understands her business perfectly; can be highly recommended; can be seen for two days, at No. 454 6th-av., millinery store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 [illegible] between 20th and 21st-sts. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry, soups, pastry and bread; also, to do light work, by a tidy girl of fourteen. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; one as good plain cook; makes excellent [illegible] to assist in the washing; the other as [illegible]; can give the best of City reference. Apply at [illegible] between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] as first-rate cook; has been with some of the [illegible] in the City; can produce the best City reference. Apply for two days at the corner of 19th-st. and Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A place for a willing, honest girl, who has been in her employ. She will engage for general housework, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer, ironer and baker; understands the pastry. Wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 Mott-st., [illegible], back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A CHILD'S nurse. The advertiser having no longer employment for her, desires a situation for an excellent American [illegible] accustomed to taking care of children. Inquire at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl, two months in this country, as chambermaid and seamstress, to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 East 34th-st., on Thursday and Friday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of farm work, wishes to find employment as farmer or coachman; can produce the best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,340 New-York Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT AND WILLING GIRL DEsires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a family; is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO OBTAIN A situation as nursery governess; she has been accustomed to tuition and is well qualified to instruct in a general education, with Music, French and Drawing. [illegible] references given, &c. Address M. S., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 199 West 26th-st., rear building, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; she understands her business and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at [illegible] No. 92 26th-st., 1 door from [illegible]-av. City reference given.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation to do the work of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a laundress. Apply at No. 86 East 19th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, UPWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now, gentlemen, talk [illegible] and among some of you set me to work. Address [illegible], this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, to take care of children, and sew, or chamberwork and sewing; is always obliging. [illegible] of City reference. Call, or address, No. 227 East 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress and nurse, is a neat sewer [illegible]; will make herself useful in a family. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman as seamstress or chambermaid, or [illegible] care of children. Understands her business [illegible] good City reference. Call at No. 71 West [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's plain dresses, or would do chamberwork and sew; has good City reference. Call [illegible], in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A [illegible] Protestant man, who perfectly understands [illegible] and will make himself useful. Any one [illegible] No. 221 Thompson-st., or at the Times [illegible] for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] plain cook; understands [illegible] Address No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. Has best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as waiter; he can give satisfactory references. Address L. S., No. 513 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL, OF RESPECTable parentage, is in want of a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; has good City reference; also, by a neat, tidy German girl, an experienced seamstress, understands embroidery, cutting and fitting children's clothing would go a short distance in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, does up linen in style, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Is not afraid to work for a large family, in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Call on J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address [illegible], No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good sewer, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 65 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED [illegible], of experience and responsibility, wishes to supervise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 218 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, do up fine muslins and fluting; no objection to the care of a child, to go South or to Europe; has traveled there, and understands French; has the very best City reference. Address No. 60 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or for washing, ironing and fluting. Has long and satisfactory references from the first families in New-York, where she lived a number of years. Is a good nurse in sickness. Address No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for five days.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse, seamstress, or as lady's maid. Has no objection to travel. She can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 368 4th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MODERATE WAGES in the City or country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as laundress; as a first-class cook; as chambermaid and laundress; as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman; one who is fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing; also understands dressmaking; would have no objection to do chamberwork; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY SCOTCH YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework, in a small private family. Can produce the best of reference. Is obliging and willing to give satisfaction to her employer in any capacity. Call at No. 101 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as ladies' maid and dressmaker; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing perfectly; has good taste for trimming; can do up muslins nicely; the highest of City reference. Can be seen during this week at No. 508 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, or to take charge of an infant from its birth, seamstress, or make herself generally useful; has good City reference; also, a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 137 Hester-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE, PROTESTant girls, situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress, or to take care of children. Both have the best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., New-York, 4th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the general housework of a small private family. Is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can fill any situation required. Has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 432 1st-av., 2d story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Is a Protestant. Has good City references. Address W. H. D., No. 311 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver and willing to make himself generally useful; refers to his last employer. Address a note to PHILLIP, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small respectable family. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days, if not engaged, at No. 190 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and chambermaid, or to do general housework. Is an excellent embroiderer. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present place, No. 251 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; the best of City reference. No. 67 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly eight years. Call at No. 6 Leroy-st., near Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, HONEST girl, a situation to do general housework. Refers to the family she is now with, No. 349 State-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and willing to make herself useful to her employers. Has good City references. Call at No. 160 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker; has no objection to travel; would go out by the day or week; has the best of City references. Please call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, in perfect health, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation. The best of references given. Apply at No. 58 Hanson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and to wash and iron; the other, a Scotch girl, as cook, washer and ironer; both have good City references; to be seen for two days at No. 173 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do the chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, or address, at No. 97 12th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY healthy young woman, as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk. This is a rare opportunity. Inquire at No. 110 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, as housekeeper or waitress; has no objection to go traveling with a small family. Call at No. 131 Avenue B, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook or laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 22 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a Protestant young woman, one who is fully competent; would have no objections to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COACHMAN who understands his business. Best of reference. Also, by a man waiter. Also, best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to help in washing. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business, with the best of City reference. Call or address No. 20 East 18th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 166 West 2d-st., corner of 5d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is a neat, plain seamstress. Has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do plain sewing and mind children; good City reference. Call at No. 67 21st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and sewing. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 212 Fulton-av., in the Bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 110 West 31st-st.

COPYING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man out of business, employment in copying or writing of any kind, either at his own house or elsewhere; is a neat and rapid penman. Address J. W. N., box No. 223 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Can take an infant from its birth, and is a good family seamstress. To be seen till suited, at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation, as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers to go out to work by the day. Reference can be given. Address DRESSMAKER, Chatham-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; German or Welsh preferred. Apply, with reference, for two days, at 32 Green-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the European banking business and exchange, be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,366, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

CHARLES DICKENS' New Work Complete.

"THE LAZY TOUR OF TWO IDLE APPRENTICES,"

is published entire in

HOUSEHOLD WORDS

FOR

DECEMBER.

For sale at the Office of Publication, and by all dealers. Price 25 cents; $3 a year.

Splendid Premiums to Subscribers.

JOHN JANSEN, Publisher,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 160 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

Are now selling

Their entire Stock,

consisting of the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

from the most celebrated Makers,

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,

Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,

Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons,

Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,

FOR CASH ONLY.

MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 160 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20,	usual price $30
Ladies' Bracelets	12,	usual price 18
Ladies' Bracelets	8,	usual price 12
Ladies' Breastpins	8,	usual price 12
Ladies' Breastpins	2,	usual price 3
Ladies' Earrings	2,	usual price 3
Diamond Rings	10,	usual price 14
Diamond Rings	16,	usual price 23
Diamond Rings	26,	usual price 38
Diamond Rings	75,	usual price 100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14,	usual price 20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15,	usual price 22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.

With or without iron-frame, at cost for cash, to suit the times. Decided bargains at

J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST CHANCE TO BUY A SUPERIOR grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, been used a few months and cost $500; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 8th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 509 Broadway. H. WARREN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,

AT

EVANS & CO.'S

GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,

No. 677 Broadway.

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,
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J. H. PRESTON. }

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

ON

YOUR BOOK-BINDING,

and

ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.

Superior flexible-back bindings for music.

N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monnaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 32 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 23d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The subscriber is prepared to build steam carriages which will run from 10 to 15 miles per hour on McAdamised, plank or other hard roads.

One now in use, weighing 2,700 lbs., water and fuel included, will ascend grades 250 feet per mile, carrying 1,500 lbs. of freight or passengers. Expense for fuel not more than 10 cents per hour. RICHARD DUDGEON.

Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 Broadway, New-York; S. P. Gould, Superintendent New-York Locomotive Works.

Communications addressed to E. LYON, No. 4[illegible] Grand-st., New-York.

HORSES KEPT THROUGH THE WINTER.—Very superior accommodations may be obtained for a number of horses at the [illegible] House, Fairfield, at very moderate charges. [illegible] to give good keeping to the noblest of animals. For further particulars apply to or address ISAAC B. WATERS, Fairfield, Conn.

TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED, A PUBLISHER to print and publish a monthly Magazine, and to take charge of the office business of the same—for which cash will be paid. Undoubted references required. Address A. D. N., this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA MATINEE.

SATURDAY next, Nov. 14, 1 P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.

Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,

Mlle. CAIROLI and Miss MILNER.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER and ROCCO.

Price of admission to the Matinée Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy. No seats reserved. Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like, without any extra charge.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Directors have decided to carry out a plan which has been suggested to them in consequence of the furore created last season by Mr. Thalberg's Matinées, and the well established success of the public rehearsals of the Philharmonic Society. This plan consisted of giving

ONCE IN EVERY MONTH OF THE SEASON

ITALIAN OPERA AT A MATINEE.

With a view to still far more popularize this highly fashionable and chaste entertainment, and, at the same time, afford to persons living out of town an opportunity of enjoying it.

The Directors are happy to say that the Artists desirous of assisting them in elevating the standard of Music, have most liberally consented to volunteer their valuable services. They are thus enabled to present to the public

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT,

at a price (50 cents) so greatly inferior to that of the evening performances, which the heavy expenses render imperative.

THE OPERA MATINEE

Will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties, Orchestra and Chorus as the regular evening performances.

The performances will consist of

The third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

By Mad. LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.

The first act of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,

Mad. D'ANGRI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO, FORTINI.

A GRAND CONCERT,

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,

Mlle. CAIROLI, Miss MILNER,

Mr. PERRING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 8.

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, ARDAVANI.

In consequence of the definite arrangement of the Operas to be performed,

IL TROVATORE,

with its great cast, will be given this season,

MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's and Hall & Son's. Seats to be had at the door.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday.)—OPERA MATINEE.

Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1 P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.

Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,

Mlle CAIROLI and Miss MILNER.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER and ROCCO.

Price of admission to the Matinée, Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.

No seats reserved.

Visitors, on entering the Academy, can, therefore, take any seats they like in parquette, dress circle, balcony or private, without extra charge. The amphitheatre and barrooms will be closed.

THE OPERA MATINEE

will take place once in every month, and will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties, orchestra and chorus as the regular evening performances.

The Matinée will commence with an act of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia	Mme de la Grange
Edgardo	Sig. Labocetta
Ashton	Sig. Gassier
Raimondo	Sig. Fortini

And will conclude with the fourth act of

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Rosina	Mme. D'Angri
Almaviva	Sig. Labocetta
Figaro	Sig. Gassier
Bartolo	Sig. Rocco
Basilio	Sig. Fortini

Between "Lucia" and the "Barber of Seville."

GRAND CONCERT.

Fantasie caprice	Henri Vieuxtemps
Aria—Puritani	Miss Milner
Ballad—"There is a Flower that Bloometh"	Mr. Perring
Aria	Mlle. Cairoli
The Witches' Dance	Henri Vieuxtemps

On Sunday—Fourth Grand Classical and Sacred Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY NEXT.

The Directors announce a

GRAND CLASSICAL AND SACRED PERFORMANCE,

Which will be given on Sunday next, when the

PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY

will appear. On this occasion the celebrated English vocalists,

MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING,

will make their second appearance.

MR. VIEUXTEMPS

will make his last appearance at these Concerts.

AN ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Overture—Fidelio, Beethoven	The Orchestra
With "Verdure Clad"—Creation	Miss Milner
Adelaïde, by Beethoven	Mr. Perring
Fantasie—Caprice, (by request)	Henri Vieuxtemps
Ah, mon Fils—The Prophet	Mad. d'Angri
Rejoice Greatly—Messiah	Miss Milner
Mendelssohn's Overture—Meerestille	The Orchestra

PART SECOND.

Grand Symphony, (the 7th)	Beethoven

By the Orchestra of Fifty.

Conductor	Carl Anschutz

The Directors announce that they have adopted the same standard of prices so successfully introduced into this country by Mr. Niblo, viz.:

FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.

Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like without any extra charge.

Amphitheatre	Twenty-five cents.
Private boxes, to hold four persons	Three dollars.

GENERAL NOTICE.—By general request, the Sacred Sunday Concerts will commence at 7½, and conclude at 10. Doors open at 6½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1857,

GABRIEL RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, JEROME RAVEL,

TERESA ROLLA and the Ballet Company.

THE FOUR LOVERS.

Bibi, comic character .... Gabriel Ravel

BALLET DIVERTISEMENT,

TERPSICHORE.

Jerome's great novelty, BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Benefit of

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

On which occasion he will appear in

COMEDY, TRAGEDY, and FARCE.

Box book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13, will be for the

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CUSHMAN,

the most eminent histrionic artiste of the age, her last appearance but one, on which occasion the following unusually strong bill will be presented.

KING HENRY VIII.

Cardinal Woolsey .... Miss Cushman

This part, one of Shakespeare's most powerful creations, has never before been played by a lady.

Patrons and lovers of fine acting will avail themselves of an opportunity never before afforded, and not likely to occur again.

LESSON OF THE HEART.

The part of Lady Clifton by Miss Cushman, who on this night only will appear in two pieces.

To-morrow—Her last appearance in New-York.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Miss Cushman leaves the City on Monday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee	Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager	Mr. F. S. Conway

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Benefit and last night but one of Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, will be presented the comedietta of FLIRTATION; OR, THE MORNING CALL.

After which PIZARRO.

Rolla .... Mr. McKean Buchanan.

To conclude with a new version of a comedy, entitled USED UP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ON THIS EVENING, Nov. 13, will be performed, for the fifth time, the new comic piece of of Dion Bourcicault's and Charles Seymour's, entitled WANTED, A WIDOW WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, which has been nightly received with enthusiastic applause. This piece will be followed by Mr. Bourcicault's adaptation of THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, and Charles Mathews' capital comedietta of UNCLE FOOZLE. Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen, &c., will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor	Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit	12 cents

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,

The performances commence with

THE JEWESS, OR THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE.

To be followed by the Drama of

THE MAID AND MAGPIE.

To conclude with the great Protean Piece, entitled the STAR OF THE WEST.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-STREET.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $6 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 13, will commence with

O'NEAL THE GREAT.

MY-DEARY. MAGIC PILLS.

DUTCH RICHARD III.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. G. L. FOX.—Purdy's National Theatre will be the centre of attraction in theatricals to-night, it being the occasion of a grand demonstration to Mr. G. L. FOX, the gentlemanly and enterprising Stage Manager of the establishment and withal the inimitable comedian. The programme he has selected must be perfectly satisfactory to his friends, and will afford a night of capital amusement, the drama of "O'Neal the Great," the burlesque of "Medea," the pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the burlesque of "Dutch Richard III." The American Acrobats are to perform a wonderful feat never before executed in the known world. Secure your places early.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, from 9 A. M. to [illegible] P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

FIRST SEASON OF 1857-58.

First Concert at the Athenæum, on

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1857, at 8 o'clock.

Miss HENRIETTE BEHREND, Soprano.

Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.

And a full Orchestra of forty performers, under the direction of

Mr. THEO. EISFELD	Conductor
Mr. J. NOLL	Leader

The following orchestral pieces will be performed:

Heroica, symphony, No. 3, Op. 55, in E Flat	Beethoven
Ruy Blas, overture, Op. 95	Mendelssohn
Oberon, Overture	Weber

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, $1. Annual subscription for membership, $5. Members' extra ticket to each concert, 75 cents.

Rehearsal—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

For subscriptions for membership, and tickets of admission to Concerts and Rehearsals, please apply at the Music Store of CARL PROX, No. 313 Fulton-st.; of the Treasurer, Dr. A. COOKE HULL, corner of Clinton and Joralemon-sts.; and of the Secretary, ROBT. R. RAYMOND, at the Mansion House, Hicks-st. By order.

ROBERT R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.

DR. KANE'S

ARCTIC VOYAGES,

with a description by

CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,

the popular Author and Dramatist.

Illustrated by a

GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,

portraying the

BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

On and after Thursday evening a new opening scene illustrative of the departure of the "Advance" and the steamer Union, with the Masonic Brotherhood leaving the Battery, will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,

by

MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,

is now on view at the exhibition of

BRITISH ART,

In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS.—THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, CROSSING THE LINE and THE IRISH HAYMAKER. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. Mrs. C. Howard as Alice, Mr. Watkins as Wandering Davy. In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

LAST WEEK.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents. Friday, the last day for Ladies, from 11 to 5 o'clock.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 36 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 129 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,367 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suit of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 30 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 230 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,467 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 3d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., Times office.

A SPLENDID HOME, WITH GOOD LIVING.—A small private family, who live in style, above but near Madison-sq., between Broadway and Fifth-av., (best part of the city,) would add a gentleman and wife to their number. To one wishing a home, with comfort, address with name, &c., Home, Times office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 169 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 30th sts. and Broadway and 5th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 323 Broadway, second floor.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 296 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL.

NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.

BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.

J. R. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 8 BEAVER-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute,

At Claverack, N. Y.

Offers board and tuition for $150 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 86th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are available, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 125 [illegible], or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 8 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. [illegible] and a teacher of gymnastics [illegible] taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. [illegible], and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MACMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 1. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Mme. H. W. LUSCOMBE, No. 25 Rue de Chaillot, [illegible]. The Winter course of instruction commenced on the 1st October, when the first Professors will attend. A few vacancies in the establishment. Reference to Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, Newark, New-Jersey, and to various clergymen and parents of pupils in France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

$5—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Cheap private lessons by hand. Oliver DOLBEAR'S cheap lessons, No. 699 Broadway, now exciting the greatest interest among business men. A full commercial course of thirty private lessons is given for only $5 each branch. Regular terms, $25. Two cheap private desks vacant. Apply immediately.

SELECT SEMINARY, STATEN ISLAND.—The course of instruction in this School includes English, French, Music and Drawing. The terms are moderate, and the number of boarding pupils very limited. For further information address the MISSES ANTISELL, Port Richmond, S. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The classes for French, German, Spanish, Italian and other studies are to commence about Nov. 20. For terms, &c., see class-book at desk of the Library, Clinton Hall. H. E. RUSSELL, Chairman Class Committee.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 659 Broadway, (3d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided. S. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN GORDEN, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 23.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 39 West 35th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $38 to $40. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 125 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 938 Broadway, Bessen-Lyon & Bange, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$180 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 112 Nassau-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUpils in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., Times office.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 21 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, at New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. S. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS assistant in a small boarding-school for boys, a few miles from the City; must be a good disciplinarian. Will be expected to take charge of classes in French and Latin. Will also teach a few English classes. Salary for the Winter moderate. Address, stating terms, TEACHER, Times Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., Times Office.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS TO INstruct two young misses in the English branches, French and music. Satisfactory reference required. Address No. 283 5th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Aldermen to confer with the Governors of the Alms-House and the officers of the several Philanthropic institutions relative to making provision for the unemployed of our city, will meet on Friday next, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at which time the Governors of the Alms-House, the Representatives of the several charitable institutions and citizens who take an interest in the matter, are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM TUCKER, } Special Committee
SOLOMON BANTA, } of the
M. L. HARRIS. } Board of Aldermen.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, 13th November, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the subject of purchasing property on Ward's Island. All persons interested are requested to attend.

WILLIAM MASON, } Committee on
WILLIAM COULTER, } Lands & Places.
JAS. GRIFFITHS, }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the payment of doctor's bills for medical service rendered at the several Station-houses.

WM. WILSON, } Committee
PETER MONAGHAN, } on Police.
HIRAM CORWIN. }

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Supervisors relative to the purchase of the Glass Ballot Boxes, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., to make inquiry in relation to the purchase of said boxes. All parties interested are requested to attend.

WM. WILSON, } Special Committee.
THOS. McSPEDON, }
WM. TUCKER. }

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Philomathean Association, held on Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, it was unanimously resolved "that the Brooklyn Philomathean Association, being free of all incumbrances, is now dissolved by mutual consent of its members," and notice thereof ordered published in the New-York Times and Brooklyn Eagle.

ED. F. COOKE, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7 o'clock, to complete the arrangements for celebrating the 25th of November, the day New-York was evacuated by the British troops in the year 1783. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statements describe the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed, the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC Convention for the Eighteenth Ward, of the City of New-York, in accordance with the call of the Republican General Committee, at their rooms No. [illegible] Broadway, the Republican Head-quarters of the Ward, on motion of James Duke, JACOB H. VALENTINE was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Ward.

ROBERT COLBY, Chairman.

JOHN B. AVERMANN, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION WHIGS.—THE Whigs of the NINTH Ward are invited to attend an adjourned meeting of this organization, at Farrington Hall, corner 3d-av. and 125th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

ABRAHAM OVERCHEIR, Chairman.

WM. OAKES, Secretary.

THE STORE NO. 12 LEROY-PLACE, Bleecker-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. This establishment will be opened on the system of the English Houses, on Monday, Nov. 16. It has been newly fitted up with a view to promote the comfort of visitors. A large stock of English and American ales will be on draught, and the wines and cigars will be of the finest quality. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to render them the business of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$5,000 United States 5 per cent. Bonds (known as the Texan Indemnity Bonds).
$5,000 Cincinnati City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1862.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$5,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Stock of 1881.
10 shares New-York and Erie Railroad........$100 each.
20 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement....$100 each.
10 shares New-York Central Railroad..........$100 each.
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sale TO-MORROW. Regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY Rosewood Furniture, elegant carved piano-forte, valuable paintings, Bohemian statuary, vases, unique and costly decorations, and beautiful works of art, the property of Charles E. Livingston, Esq. Also, a magnificent suit [illegible] French [illegible], &c. TO-MORROW (Saturday) at the residence No. 156 West [illegible], near 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly furniture, &c., of this house will be sold [illegible] without reserve, affording to purchasers an opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of obtaining superb furniture, &c., without regard to original cost or present value. Catalogues of the sale, which will be for cash, will be at the house on the morning of sale. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Facilities will be afforded for carting and shipping the goods, if desired, by competent persons.
Contents of the house consist in part of elegant carved rosewood furniture, embracing three full suites in three-color brocade and tapestry, with slip covers. Egyptian and statuary top centre and pier tables, fine splendid French pier mirrors, French escritoire, two superb marble-top etageres, brocade and lace curtains, consoles in buhl work, corner etageres with plate backs, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, Turkish lounges, rich carved 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two superior rosewood secretary book-cases, suite furniture in silk velvet, Axminster and royal Wilton carpets, French shades, marble statuary, elegant mantel vases, with a number of large and valuable oil-paintings, in rich frames, marble clock, &c.
DINING ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.—Rosewood dressing bureaus, French armoire, plate front, superb carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, sofas, cottage and other chairs, china toilet sets, mirrors, conversation chairs, oak dining room furniture, marble top buffet, extension table, oak chairs, silver ware and rich china, ruby and cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, marble hall stand, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c. To commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 76 Beekman-st.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (this day,) Nov. 13, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 243 West [illegible], near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive; no postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner [illegible], window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, ladies' secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover. In chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, sofas, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of other desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at NIBLO'S
On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by
E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in figured brocatel, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany suites covered in hair cloth, mahogany rockers covered in do., rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved rosewood etageres and book-racks, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany marble-top side, centre and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, single and double hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, matting, oil-cloth, stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.
At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,
Brandy, &c.; 9 cases fine brandy, from private stock. Also, about 30 dozen Lubin's extracts.
At 12 o'clock.
3 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other very fine specimens.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of very rich decorated China vases, inkstands, card and jewel receivers, biscuit groups and figures, papier mache pearl inlaid portfolios, writing desks, card cases, &c., Bohemian glass colognes, vases, card receivers, Odem bottles, ebony inlaid dressing cases, writing desks, Odem cases, bronze figures, groups, candelabras, candle sticks, and a general assortment of fancy goods.
At 10½ o'clock.
Assignee's sale of a general assortment of jewelry, consisting of brooches, breast-pins, ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, rings, bracelets, chains, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, CLOTHING, BLANKETS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 39 Beekman-st., second floor, a large stock of clothing of every kind and description, such as dresses for children, linen sheets and pillow cases, lace and muslin curtains, spreads, counterpanes, blankets, shawls, sheets, drawers, flannels, together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture, two rosewood suites, 30 French plate and oval mirrors, 150 cottage bedsteads, carpets, &c. The sale will be absolute, and goods must be removed this day and to-morrow morning. Also, at the same time, two extension dining tables, in good order, with many goods not enumerated.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
SECOND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction by order of the assignee, on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large and extensive stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs of every description. They will be open for inspection on Thursday and Friday previous to the sale at the auction rooms. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine this superb collection of goods, affording as it does an excellent opportunity to purchase furs at very low rates. Third peremptory sale on Friday, Nov. 20.

R. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF NEW and second-hand furniture, stoves, chandeliers, &c. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor suites, enameled and oak chamber suites, carpets, chandeliers, stoves, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:
$2,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
10 shares Park Bank.........................$100 each.
25 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.......$100 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co..........$50 each.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART, MONDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Warren-st., sheriff's sale large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—MICHAEL KERRIGAN, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 353 Grand-st., a valuable lot of ready-made clothing. By order of Moses S. Hart, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,[illegible] 66	
For Interest	5,[illegible] 27	—$[illegible] 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,[illegible] 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,[illegible] 01	
Paid for Annuities	2,[illegible] 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,[illegible] 23	—$143,112 68
		$59,[illegible] 51
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,[illegible] 52
Total Assets		$4,[illegible] 03

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$[illegible] 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,[illegible] 29	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,[illegible] 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,[illegible] 05	—$4,[illegible] 03

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:
Policies issued during the quarter........ 384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857........10,473
I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 36 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL B. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 26 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 163 Nassau-st.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.
DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM WITHIN THREE hours' ride from New-York or Albany in exchange for a large one (400 acres) near Cleveland, Ohio, in good repair, with superior buildings, and in a healthy neighborhood—a good grain and an unsurpassed stock or dairy farm. Liberal terms, and a bargain will be given. Address J. W. W., box No. 38, Brooklyn, L. I.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June [illegible]. Trains leave depot corner White and Centre-sts.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at [illegible] A. M., 12 M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., [illegible] P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 ... 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 3½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 9:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 15 minutes. Fare 20 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT BRICK cottage and lot, in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill. Price $4,000. Also, a good brick house in Brooklyn, $3,250; one do. $3,800; one do. $4,500. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 63 Nassau-st., up stairs, N. York.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 39th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 298 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN BUILT house and lot will be exchanged for a farm of 70 to 100 acres, in good order, with good buildings, supplied with fruit and wood, within 15 or 20 miles of New-York. Address Box 114 Elizabeth, N. J., giving full particulars.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 39 and 43 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 98 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick house, in Broome-st., west of Broadway, well calculated for a comfortable residence for a small family. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE next five months. A two-story and attic house, neatly furnished, with small garden, situated on 153d-st., Carmansville, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church, in the best neighborhood near New-York. To a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS suited to manufacturing purposes, well lighted, easy of access, second and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 228 South-st. Also to let at No. 228 South-st., second and third lofts, suitable for bookbinders, shipjoiners, or like business. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF LOCATING in the City as a physician, wishes to rent a small basement room for an office in some street, say from 35th to 39th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.; English basement preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of, within the localities above stated, will address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE NEAR THE CITY, with good house, (furnished preferred,) stable, water, &c., pleasantly located in a good neighborhood. Any party having a desirable place may find a family of two who wish to rent, (with privilege of a lease or to purchase,) and desire immediate possession, by addressing, with full particulars, SANFORD, Times office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO SMALL BED-rooms, with board for a gentleman and his sister, in a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., R. J., Box No. 412 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad depot and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay; adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 30 acres of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. R., office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within one hour of the City; would be exchanged for merchandise, wild land in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, or a good farm. Address COUNTRY SEAT, office of this paper.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Wareroom, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 115 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE HAVRE.		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin...$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin.....75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin...600f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin....400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage..............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage..............60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........Dec. 5	Saturday..........Nov. 14
	Saturday..........Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM GLASGOW.	
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.		Glasgow, Oct. 21	
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.		New-York, Nov. 18	
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.		Edinburg, Dec. 2	
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.		Glasgow, Dec. 16	

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY Nov. 18.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 62 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.
ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WATERBURY & MOUNT was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are requested to make payment only to BENJAMIN P. MOUNT.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 9, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 9th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS NOW READY, ALSO, THOSE 50 in CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 2 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article—for a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, lungs and the circulation, it gently stimulates, while it [illegible] and impels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

OUT TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woeful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character sent to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South [illegible]-st., Philadelphia.
Agents, BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.
MASTA'S INDIAN
PULMONIC BALSAM.
FOR ALL DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST, it is unrivaled in its speedy and certain efficacy.
FOR HOARSENESS and SORE THROAT, it gives decided relief, and effects a rapid cure.
FOR COLDS and COUGHS, it affords immediate relief by its positive power to quiet irritation, and abate feverish excitement throughout the system.
FOR BRONCHITIS, it is an effectual and certain remedy. It has a specific applicability for all those diseases that have their seat in the Throat.
FOR CROUP and HOOPING-COUGH, it affords immediate relief in all cases by its expectorant and antispasmodic properties, and by its power effectually to allay irritation of the lining membrane of the air-passages.
FOR CONGESTIVE and SPASMODIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, it gives positive relief. Having cured many extraordinary cases, it is the most reliable remedy now before the public for this distressing disease, the Asthma.
FOR BLEEDING from the LUNGS, it has extraordinary efficacy in arresting all cases, by quickly checking undue arterial excitement, and tending rapidly to restore and equalize the circulation throughout the system.
FOR CONSUMPTION, it is the most RELIABLE REMEDY. Certain to arrest irritation, and speedily relieve a Cough, it at the same time yields nutritive, strengthening, and healing influence, imparting strength and vigor to the whole system. Upon this peculiar, but rare power of renovating the system, rests its great efficacy for the cure of all the first stages of the Consumption.
Sold by all Druggists and Apothecaries.
J. W. WHEELER, General Agent, 43 Vesey-st., up stairs.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

FITS! FITS!!—THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT, prepared by Dr. S. HART, will cure fits, spasms, and all nervous diseases, when all other means have failed. For particulars, see Medical Recorder. Principal office, No. 751 Broadway. Wholesale agents, BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York; J. WRIGHT, New-Orleans.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 704 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 5 o'clock in the evening.

DR. CORBITT IS CONSULTED CONFIDENTIALLY at No. 202 Hudson-st., near Canal. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days, without hindrance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 42 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS NEW-YORK and Erie pattern, fifty-six pounds per lineal yard—Crawshay's make—in Bond, for sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly executed. Warrants located on land.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1[illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Back Pay, &c., procured.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON F. NICOLL, against HENRY E. TRIPP, RICHARD L. BOWNE, Charles G. Thompson and Julia A. Thompson his wife, Oliver Davison, Albert De La Montagnie, Alfred E. Barnes, John Jones, George Andrews, Benjamin C. [illegible], John A. [illegible], George A. Stevens, Executor, &c., Anson G. Phelps, James A. Goulet, [illegible], [illegible] Burnard, John Bennard, John Randall, Abraham Brower, George A. Perry, Henrietta Hall, S. Sheldon Norton and Jane Norton his wife.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 William-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
DAVID THURSTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n6-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES L. VOORHEES against [illegible] MAN CUTTER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and [illegible] ty-nine cents with interest from the 11th day of [illegible] 1856; and the sum of five thousand [illegible] and sixty-three cents, with interest from the [illegible] April, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and [illegible] dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—New-York, Oct. 6, 1857.
FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Oct. [illegible], 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against [illegible] and WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS, [illegible], doing business as partners under the firm name of HARRIS, STONE & CO.—To the defendants: [illegible] which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the [illegible], besides the costs of this action.
WM. C. E. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n6-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES [illegible] CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSHIE and J. [illegible].—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and forty cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible] 14, 1857. JAMES [illegible],
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 [illegible].
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of August, 1857. JAMES [illegible],
au20-law13wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against R. [illegible] CONKLING and [illegible] CONKLING, doing business as partners under the firm name of R. CONKLING & SON.—To R. [illegible] CONKLING and [illegible] CONKLING: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
WM. C. E. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o8-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. E. ENGLISH,
o8-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 1, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-law6wF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 [illegible], [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible], No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 2[illegible], 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, }
WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 201 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. DALE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 348 and 350 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 19 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of F. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 293 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 5, 1857.
[illegible]
n6-law6mF* Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD V. LAROOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 297 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. W. DIGGSMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 661 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Wainwright's Lecture.

[illegible] a large and highly intelligent audience [illegible] we noticed several of our most [illegible] literary men and divines, assembled in the [illegible] of the Mercantile Library to hear a lecture from Mr. J. Howard Wainwright, on the "Sea [illegible] of Antiquity." The subject itself was full [illegible], but the circumstance that it was delivered [illegible] of the "Herndon Testimonial Fund" rendered [illegible] more attractive. Nearly two-thirds of the [illegible] were ladies, and as the receipts of the lecture [illegible] to be appropriated to the use of the wife and [illegible] of him who behaved so nobly and gallantly [illegible] the wives and children of others, their presence in [illegible] large numbers was at once appropriate and [illegible].

[illegible] his subject by a reference to the [illegible] nations that had successively [illegible] sovereignty of the sea; the Viking and [illegible] Holland and England, the United States [illegible] that sovereignty with the latter [illegible] in surveying a [illegible], in all her pride and beauty, an [illegible] was natural. Did she [illegible] into being, like Minerva from the [illegible], or was she the result of long and [illegible]?

[illegible] of the sea was shrouded in great [illegible]. It is only incidentally alluded to in [illegible], whether sacred or profane. The Phenicians [illegible] to have been the first [illegible] could hardly be so, inasmuch as [illegible] have existed, for centuries without [illegible] and found the means of [illegible]. We have evidence in Scripture [illegible] the Flood, that were [illegible] in many of its branches, and [illegible] that they who had exercised [illegible] should have attained [illegible] knowledge also. A Phenician author [illegible] an account of the origin of [illegible]. He says that during a tempest of a very [illegible] kind, the boughs of the forest [illegible] together that they took fire, and [illegible] had the hardihood, when the tempest was [illegible], to take a hollow trunk [illegible] on the water. Another account [illegible] the first man who [illegible] instead of the raft which [illegible]. A long time afterwards, [illegible] a perfect ship, which there [illegible] for believing meant the Ark. [illegible] that the Ark was built according to rules of science previously understood, [illegible] by man, and not by God. It was [illegible] wood, or wood from the Isle of Cyprus, [illegible] have been brought from that island [illegible], a distance of 74 miles.

[illegible] long and interesting description of Noah's [illegible], he said, was altogether unlike the barn [illegible] which was represented in pictures and [illegible], Mr. Wainwright proceeded to the [illegible] of the Chinese for further information of the [illegible] and the ship of antiquity. Those people claimed, in their earliest writings, to have had ships 300 years [illegible] the Flood. These were managed with oars, [illegible] ships are at present. The Chinese [illegible] to have used the compass long before it [illegible] in Europe. The art of ship-building [illegible], though it was of great antiquity. [illegible] of the Fifth Century, representing a [illegible] Homer, ships were represented as having [illegible] to the mast-heads. From the [illegible] we learned that long voyages were taken. [illegible] had a knowledge of charts and maps. [illegible] were engraved on pillars of stone, on which were [illegible] all the known countries, and the tracks for [illegible]. On the shield of Achilles, was a map of the [illegible], the heavens, and the ocean. We can trace [illegible] of the lighthouse, or Pharos to a very early [illegible] erected by Ptolemy was considered one [illegible] wonders of the world. Its light could be seen [illegible]. The first Pharos were not only lighthouses [illegible], but the sites of the priests [illegible]. They sacrificed shipwrecked mariners, [illegible] their flesh,—the origin of the fable of the [illegible].

After considering the geography of the ancients, [illegible] expedition, the "Ultima Thule" of [illegible], and stating the fact that Britain was not [illegible] to be an island till it was circumnavigated in [illegible] of Domitian, Mr. Wainwright passed to his [illegible]—the Sailor. Sailors were always a [illegible]. Among the ancients the commanders [illegible] also to have been great warriors. The [illegible] feature of the sailor of antiquity, like [illegible] of to-day, was his superstition. It [illegible] how old many of these superstitions [illegible]. Hundreds of years before the Christian era, [illegible] believed, just as he does to-day, that whistling [illegible] the power of the wind, and that therefore [illegible] was good to whistle in a calm, but bad to do [illegible] a storm. Among the Scandinavians, the day [illegible] to their goddess Fria, answering to our Friday, was considered a day improper for the commencement of any voyage. The ancient sailors always made offerings to the gods before setting sail. [illegible], in his Argonautics, gives direction for [illegible] dove fly from the vessel, to insure a safe [illegible].

[illegible], in his Treades, gives but a poor account [illegible] sailor's life. He seems to have had a mean opinion [illegible]. Another ancient writer shows us that [illegible] saw,

"The sailor's is a happy life
In every port he finds a wife."

[illegible] true also in the olden time.

[illegible] closing his lecture, Mr. Wainwright said he [illegible] be doing violence to his feelings and those of [illegible] audience, if he passed by in silence the object of [illegible]. He would not presume to speak in the [illegible] favor. He would merely lay a [illegible] on his grave, though to that grave no one could [illegible]. No flower of earth could bloom [illegible] the sign might entwine and cluster [illegible]. The lecturer drew a glowing picture [illegible] of the Central America, and concluded [illegible] men and women so noble that they were taken out of nationalities, and belonged not to this country or that, but had niches erected for their world-wide fame—such as Washington, [illegible], Florence Nightingale, and many others [illegible] place in a new niche, not for America only, [illegible] all the world to honor the name of William Lewis Herndon.

The lecturer was loudly applauded at his close.

Sea and Ship News.

Thirty-one Deaths at Sea.—The Hamburg [illegible] Gutenberg, Captain Meyer, from Hamburg Oct. [illegible], with 375 passengers, and consigned to L. E. Amsinck, [illegible] of her passengers and the chief mate on [illegible] the passage. The disease of which they died is not [illegible], but probably it was cholera. Scarcely a Hamburg vessel now arrives here that has not lost [illegible] of her passengers. Some persons acquainted with the facts refer this great mortality to the character of the river water which is put on board of these ships. The mortality generally occurs [illegible] the passage, as it did in this [illegible] the emigrants are first experiencing the [illegible] of the water. Uncleanly arrangements on [illegible] are also supposed to contribute to this sickness [illegible] death. This is the ship which brought here [illegible] and crew of the ship Hussadji, burned at [illegible].

[illegible] Hussadji, struck by lightning, and [illegible] on the 2d of November, was an A. 1 [illegible] tons burden, built at Newbury, Mass., [illegible] and was owned by W. Balch, brother [illegible] the Captain. She was, with her cargo, insured [illegible].

[illegible] Kossuth, lost on Manatilla Reef Oct. [illegible] tons burden, built in St. John, N. B., in [illegible], and now hails from Liverpool. She was commanded by Capt. Dawson, and cleared from New-York for New-Orleans Nov. 1, in ballast.

[illegible] Walker has received a telegram [illegible] New-Orleans, dated Nov. 9, announcing that [illegible] ships [illegible] and J. W. Fannon, of and from [illegible], went ashore on the North Breaker, outside [illegible] bar, on the 7th, and bilged; the [illegible] fore and mainmasts, and is full of [illegible]. The J. W. Fannon cut away foremast, and [illegible] of water in her hold.

Arrangements are in progress for raising the [illegible], which was scuttled and sunk [illegible] East River, to prevent her from burning [illegible] pumps are on board, and will be [illegible] to-day, if the underwriter's [illegible] engaged upon her, can succeed in stopping the stern-ports, which are seven feet [illegible] water. Her masts are standing. A large [illegible] of the "unemployed" were present yesterday watching the progress of the work.

The clipper-ship Webster, 1,000 tons register, [illegible] this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock [illegible] repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and [illegible] coppered.

It is reported that the steamship Adriatic is to go down the Bay this forenoon upon a brief trial trip.

Hamburg ship Gutenberg, Meyers, Hamburg Oct. 1, with mdse. and 375 passengers to L. E. Amsinck; had 31 deaths on the passage, including the chief mate.

Meeting of Railroad Engineers.—The National Protective Association of Locomotive Engineers of the United States held a meeting on Tuesday at Rainey's Hall, Fourth-avenue. The President, T. Barrew(?), of Baltimore, Md., presided. In consequence of the books and papers of the Association being in the hands of the Secretary, Moses Doutt(?), of Altoona, Penn., the Convention was unable to do but a limited business. Mr. Doutt had been telegraphed for this morning, and the Convention would meet formally as soon after getting word from their officer as practicable, notice of which would be published. The meeting represented thirty-one railroads in fourteen of the United States, and the number who have taken an active part in the movement since it was projected, two years ago, is about 2,500 Engineers.

The meeting held that the rapid multiplication of railroads in the United States had caused a corresponding demand for locomotive engineers; and through the facility which the absence of any license laws, or standard of qualifications has afforded, many persons wholly unqualified for the responsible post of locomotive engineers have attained to that position, to the injury of the profession, to the detriment of others engaged in that business, as well as to the hazard of the interest of the corporations who employ them, and the great jeopardy of the traveling public.

The Associated Engineers are devising a plan to be submitted to the several State Legislatures, having for its object the passage of an act to form a Board of Examiners, so that no person can pass the ordeal but competent practical locomotive engineers.

How a Dog-Fight threw some out of Employment.—Patrick Williams, of No. 165 Oxford-street, went on Wednesday night to Sportsman's Hall—which Harry Jennings keeps, and which has a gamey odor always about it. (It is the spot which a reporter of the Times visited last dog-days, and detailed for the edification of a frightened people what rare sports are to be seen there for a shilling on certain nights.) Mr. Williams visited said Sportsman's Hall on Wednesday night—in no wise seduced thereto by our report, but from a strong desire he had to see how terriers worry rats, and how badgers are baited, and was rewarded therefor by having his pocket picked of $1,850. The money he had was (all but $50 of it) in $100 bills on the Commercial Bank of the State of New-York. He had wisely offered a $50 bill in payment for a drink at the bar a few minutes before.

Now, Mr. Williams employs a large number of workmen, and this sudden tightness in his affairs cuts off their week's wages, and turns some of them out of business.

Pelatiah Perit, Esq., goes into the Police Board.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

To the Hon. the Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., informing me of my appointment to fill the vacancy in your Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Draper.

I accept the appointment in the belief that the full organization of the Board thus effected will remove all impediments to the immediate filling of the ranks of the Police, a measure so urgently demanded by the present condition of the City.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. Perit.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore" will be repeated to-night for the last time. There will be a morning's performance of Opera and a concert to-morrow, the admission to which is fixed at the panic price of fifty cents.

Fire in Suffolk-street.—At 5:40 P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in No. 112 Suffolk-street, a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Peter Swart. The fire was caused by Mrs. Swart going into a clothes closet with a lighted candle and the clothes taking fire. About $100 worth of clothing was burned, which comprises the total loss, and on which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Richard Fisher(?), and was damaged some by water.

Accidental Drowning.—Bridget Murphy, an Irish woman, who resided at No. 28 Rector-street, on Wednesday afternoon accidentally fell off Pier No. 8 North River and was drowned before assistance reached her. The body was recovered and taken to the First Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

[Advertisement.]

A SHOWER OF GOLD MEDALS

GURNEY STILL AHEAD.

The following premiums:

5 MEDALS

Were certified and awarded to J. Gurney for the best Photographic productions at the late Fair of the American Institute,

A GOLD MEDAL (CERTIFIED)

For the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in oil.

A BRONZE MEDAL

For the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in Pastel.

A SILVER MEDAL

For the best Photographs finished in (aquarelle) water colors.

A LARGE GOLD MEDAL (CERTIFIED)

For untouched and retouched Photographs.

A BRONZE MEDAL

For Crayon Photographs and Hallotypes.

Prize Pictures on exhibition in the Gallery.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The following extract from the report of the Committee on Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c., at the recent Fair of the American Institute, will be read with interest by those who watch the development of the Photographic art in this country:

Photography.—For this department of art there is much to admire and command. The judges feeling the necessity of a careful study of this great public exhibition, have met often to investigate the leading traits and peculiarities, and to compare notes of the varied excellencies offered for their judgment by the liberal contributions of your Twenty-ninth annual Fair.

The pure, simple photograph, from its foundation, the negative production in glass transmitted to the prepared paper, stands out in bold relief as the base and great first division in this important art.

It is in this view that your Committee unanimously join in awarding to (1539, 1540) Brady the first premium.

The retouched imperial photographs exhibited by Mr. Brady, were also awarded the highest prize.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' entrance, No. 587 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

Frangipanni—The most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine jelly renders the hands soft and prevents their chapping. English brushes of our own importation, at wholesale prices. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in the City, at No. 369(?) Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is astonishing the public and the faculty, not only in this country, but throughout the world, by the most rapid cures of hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and asthma, ever placed on record. Warm water fomentations should precede and brisk friction accompany the application.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—This is by far the most pleasing Toilet Water and perfume of the day. It allays all irritation of the skin, and sheds over the whole person the most delightful fragrance. Sole proprietors D. T. Lanman & Co., and sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Watches and Pens and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, Wilmarth & Clussman(?), No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Street Fracas.—A well-known physician of Brooklyn was attacked by a citizen Wednesday evening, on North-Fourth-street, who avowed his intention of having the Doctor's "heart's blood." The parties clinched and had a lively time of it for a few minutes, when they were separated by the bystanders and before any serious damage had been done. The assailant then made a speech to the crowd, and stated that the Doctor had seduced his daughter. The friends of the Doctor tell a different story. They say that the daughter is a girl of bad character, and attempted to extort money from the Doctor to pay a dry goods bill. This claim was indignantly refused. The difficulty will probably be settled in a legal appeal.

Ferriage to Williamsburg.—Be not deceived, foot-passengers! The advertisement to the effect that the fare has been reduced from three to two cents does not concern you, unless you will buy a dollar's worth of tickets at a time; when, instead of forty, you can have fifty for a dollar. This is a great improvement, but not quite so good as many have thought on reading the notices.

A Church Robbed.—The Reformed Dutch Church in Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed on Tuesday night last of property valued at $100.

First District Police, Brooklyn.—During the last quarter the Police of this District made 396 arrests. Males 330; Females 66.

Offences Against the Person.—Assault and battery, 17; assaulting policemen, 4; disorderly conduct, 19; fighting in the street, 4; intoxication, 268; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 1; indecent exposure of person, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; miscellaneous misdemeanors, 1; passing counterfeit money, 2; violation Corporation ordinances, 10; violation of Quarantine laws, 2; violation of Sunday liquor laws, 3; vagrancy, 21.

Offences against Property.—Burglary, 1; grand larceny, 3; petit larceny, 27; arson, 4; pickpockets, 4; receiving stolen goods, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; attempt to steal, 2; embezzlement, 1.

Bigamy.—Bridget Farrell was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by James Fitzsimmons(?), one of her husbands. The woman, when arrested, made a similar complaint against her first husband, which charge, if she succeeds in substantiating, will clear her of the present charge against herself. Mrs. Farrell is only 20 years old, and has been a regular visitor at Blackwell's Island. The case will be examined before Justice [illegible].

In Limbo Again.—Pat Burke and Bill [illegible], two persons well-known to the Police, were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for knocking a woman down on First-street, a few nights ago, and stealing from her $[illegible] and a gold brooch. The accused have been committed for examination. A few days before the late election [illegible] were sent to jail for ten days, but they were let out election day, and did not return to their old quarters until sent there by a magistrate yesterday.

Death at a Station-House.—Cornelius Roberts, of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, was found late Wednesday night, by the Third Precinct Police, wandering about the streets, concluding a week's debauch. He was taken to the Station-House, where, in less than two hours, he departed for another, if not a better, world.

Brooklyn City Court.—The case of Merrion(?) vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, was continued in this Court yesterday. Judge Culver will charge the Jury this morning.

☞ Everything was quiet at the Ridgewood Reservoir yesterday. The workmen do not like the looks of the six-shooters about.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

$2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	98	315 Erie Railroad	15
22,000 Mo. St. 6s	73	100 do b10	15
5,000 do b60	72¾	200 do	15¼
4,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	83	50 Harlem Railroad	7
500 Cal. State 7s, '75	83	100 do	8¾
1,000 do	82½	50 Reading Railroad s3	37
14,000 E.R.R.3d M.B.'83	67½	21 do c	36½
6,000 Har. R.R. 1st Mt.	60½	200 do s30	36½
5,000 do	60¾	200 do s60	36¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	81	100 do	37¼
500 do	80¾	50 do	37½
5,500 do	80½	100 do s3	37½
1,000 Ill. Fr. Bs. wt. pr.	75	100 Chi. and Rock I. R.	73
5,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	83	50 do s30	71
1,000 Clev. P. & A.R. Bs.	50	50 do	71¾
6 Bank of America	98	25 Mich. C. R. R. s30	56
100 Broadway Bank	100	165 M.S.& N. Ia. g. stock	30½
5 Metropolitan Bank	90	50 do	31
10 do	90	50 do b60	37½
25 Park Bank	90½	50 do	37½
183 Del. & H. C. Co. b3	100	25 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	13
420 Cumb. Coal Co.	7½	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	90½
250 do s3	7½	25 Cleve. & P. R. s10	12½
150 do	7¾	50 do	13
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	69½	50 do	13½
300 N. Y. Cen. R.R. b3	71½	45 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	82
300 do s30	71	25 Gal. & Chic. R.	71
300 do	71	50 do	72
70 do	71¼	200 Cleve & Tol. R.	36½
200 do c	71½	10 do	35½
700 do s3	71¾	50 do	36
50 do	71½	30 do s10	36½
183 La Crosse & Mil. R.	7½	100 do b30	36½
7 do	7¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R.	21
60 do	8	50 do	22

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$11,000 Mil. City 7 ₩ ct. bds. of '77. Int. ad.	50¼@50½
$4,000 Louisiana St. 6 ₩ ct. bds. of '95. Int. add.	77¾
$8,000 Oshkosh City (Wis.) 7 ₩ ct. bs. '77. Int. ad.	40
$1,000 Cincinnati City 6s. Int. add.	78
$500 Washington City and Mining Co. Int. ad.	41½
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	66½
30 shares New-York and Erie Railroad	15½
6 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.	40½
40 shares Marine Bank	51½
100 shares People's Bank	69½@70
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	104½@105
20 shares St. Marks Fire Ins. Co.	90
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.	94
10 shares North American Ins. Co.	99½
40 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.	73@75½
20 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	45
40 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	100½
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	116½
5 shares Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	50

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by Simeon Draper:

$4,000 Missouri 6 ₩ cent. Bonds. Int. ad.	72
$3,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bonds. Int. ad.	82
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7s. Int. ad.	61
10 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	100½
10 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	90
10 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.	99½
20 shares Bank of Commerce	99
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	68

On Friday, Messrs. E. H. Ludlow, Jr., & Co., Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Draper will all hold sales of Stocks and Bonds by auction, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. State 6s	73¼	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	71½
4,000 do	73	100 do	72¼
5,000 N.Y. State 6s, '60	102	250 do s60	72
20,000 Ill. C.R.R.Bs. s30	79	10 do	73¼
10,000 do	79½	45 do	72
2,000 E.R.R.C.Bds.'71	52	50 do s3	72
4,000 Har. R.R. 2d Mtg.	54	100 do s60	71
1,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bds	61	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
10 Hanover Bank	78	10 Clev. & Tol.R.R.	36¼
200 Reading R. R. s3	37¼	300 do s3	36
25 do	37½	100 do b10	36
100 Cum. Coal Co.	8½	50 Mich.So.& N.I.R.R.	17¾
100 do	9	50 Mi. S. & N. I. pref. S	37
50 do	9¼	10 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73
200 do s3	9	20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	7½
50 Erie Railroad	15½	5 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	80
40 Hud. Riv. R. R.	16½	20 Wis. Lake S. R. R.	30
15 Panama Railroad	83		

Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Arabia*, with expected important news from England, had no effect to-day on the Stock Exchange. The speculation for the rise was again decidedly in the ascendant, and an active and well-distributed business was kept up throughout the day, at higher prices than have been known for six or eight weeks past. The leading movement was in New-York Central shares, which sold up to 72¾, and left off 72¼, against 70¾@71 yesterday. For the New-York State Loan, awarded day before yesterday at an average of 106¼ ₩ cent., the bid was 107¾, and private sales were made at 108 ₩ cent. Missouri Sixes brought 73¼ ₩ cent.; Californias, 83 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central Sevens, 81@80¾, (closing a little lower in the afternoon;) Illinois Central shares, 90½; Reading, 37¼; Milwaukee, 22; Toledo, 36¼; Erie, 15½@15@14¾; Rock Island 72¼; Delaware, par; Panama, 83; Michigan Central, 55; Southern preferred, 37½; and Southern common, 17½ ₩ cent. The extent of the rise since the suspension of payments by the Banks, the day after which the *Arabia* sailed for Europe, to the present date, when she is hourly looked for on her return, is thus indicated:

	Lowest in Oct.	Highest Nov. 12.	Advance.
New-York Central shares	50	72¾	22¾
New-York and Erie shares	7	15¼	8¼
Panama shares	60	83	23
Illinois Central shares	68	90½	22½
Illinois Central Bonds	50	80½	30½
Cleveland and Toledo shares	22	36½	14½
Reading shares	24	37¼	13¼
Missouri Sixes	59	73¼	14¼
Michigan S. Common shares	6	17½	11½
Michigan Central	32	55	23
Delaware and Hudson	77¼	100	22¾
Galena and Chicago	55	72	17
New-York long sixes	90	108	18

The general market closed steady, though the feeling was less buoyant than earlier in the day. The *Bulls* appear to have the ascendency in the movement at the Board, and although a good many of the brokers still complain of the absence of outside orders, and some of them insist that the rise is premature and not authorized by the improvement in the general look of money affairs, yet the *Bears* make little or no head against the course of the market. The stubborn front displayed by New-York Central is especially remarked upon in the Street; though considering the rapid recovery in City Bank stocks, scarcely one of which can promise equal dividends for the next year or two, it is difficult to know why the reaction in this security should excite surprise. The annual election for Directors of the Road is fixed for the 9th December. We insert in another place a communication from an old stockholder, suggesting that proxies should *not* be sent to the executive officers of the Company. A change of this sort is peculiarly desirable in times like the present, and *if new proxies are named*, or a large personal attendance of the stockholders secured, we have no doubt that the election will be more satisfactory to the great body of the proprietary, and to parties disposed to buy the stock, and less a matter of form, than if the duty of conducting the election is devolved on one or two of the stereotyped directors. We believe we know Mr. Corning and Mr. Pruyn well enough to say that they would prefer to have every stockholder attend, in person, if possible, or, if not, to select some good man, not of the Board of Directors, to represent him. The new loan of the Michigan Central Company has been awarded at Boston; but the list of awards not yet received by the sub-office here. For the shares 57 ₩ cent., buyer 30 days, was bid this afternoon.

The Money Market grows easier for the Street demand, and the Brokers are offered temporary loans under the legal rate of interest. The demand in this way, however, is but moderate, and the consequence is, that a number of the Banks are seeking prime short paper at 7 ₩ cent. There is some improvement in trade this week, [illegible] of the sales being for [illegible] or on very short credits, there is not much new paper making. The price of Gold to-day is 100¼ buyers; 100½ ₩ cent., sellers. Philadelphia funds have further improved to 97@97½ ₩ cent., and Baltimore to 96 ₩ cent. There is nothing doing in foreign bills. To-morrow is post-day for the steamer *Arago*, sailing on Saturday for Southampton and Havre. The supply of London bills coming forward from the cotton ports is on the increase, while the rate of exchange South on New-York is looking up. Thus, sterling is had at New-Orleans at 100@102, and paid for by checks on New-York at 100@101 ₩ cent. The change has been quite rapid as between the two domestic points. A week or two ago checks at New Orleans on New-York were at 94@96½ ₩ cent.

The hostility to the Country Bank interest finds no favor outside of two or three parties in Wall-street. The Board of Directors of the old Merchants' Bank, at their meeting yesterday, indicated a determination to move with the country interest on the subject of resumption. The Manhattan Board to-day were of one mind on the subject. The Phenix, Mechanics, Republic, State, American Exchange, Metropolitan, and other large Banks, are known to favor a quiet and united policy, leaving the time for falling into a general return to all payments in specie—which at most cannot be very far distant—to the convenience of the great body of the country as well as City Banks of New-York. There is virtual resumption at present, so far as the public are interested. Gold is worth no more than half or one per cent. premium, and is scarcely ever denied at par, at Bank, to regular customers preferring it to paper. Hence the perfect propriety of waiting a united movement on the subject. There is neither sense nor glory in separate action, as between the City and country, and we are glad to know that such Banks as the Merchants', Manhattan, &c., which are really more able to meet any emergency than the Commerce showed itself to be five weeks ago, have placed their veto upon the isolated views of that concern. Isolated, we call them, since they have no moral support in public sentiment, or among their neighbors. A gentleman, belonging to one of the smaller Banks, is said to be ready to second the Commerce *in driving out the country currency*. We have not deemed it important to inquire into this. The manager of the Clearing-House is also known to be opposed to settling balances except in Specie, and he has suffered his office to be made one of espionage and hostility, as against the Metropolitan Bank and the country interest. The same clogs were thrown in the way of all the efforts made by the bankers and merchants of this City six weeks ago, to relieve the pressure, and to avert the break-down of the 13th October. They are disturbing elements of small importance intrinsically, but using the Clearing-House as a star chamber, they now threaten as much mischief in retarding an honest and timely return to the specie standard, as they contributed to its sudden abandonment in October.

Enquiries are made to-day as to the real condition of the country circulation of the State of New-York, as now held in the city by or for account of the Associated Banks. We propose therefore to recapitulate. After the general suspension, the City banks altered their usual deposit entries to *Current Funds*. The exceptions were, *Specie Funds* where Gold was voluntarily brought in and left on deposit to be checked for in kind. All the solvent country as well City bank notes of New-York were at once made *Current Funds*. The deposits in bank since the week of suspension have gone up fourteen millions dollars, of which increase six millions are now held in notes of the country banks unemployed, and eight added to the specie reserve. The six millions country notes are held for account of the depositors, *to be paid out in kind*. They do not belong to the City banks. The depositors are content to deal in them, and the public recognize them freely as *Current Funds*, knowing they are secured at the Bank Department. There is no complaint made of the amount on hand from the public or the bank dealers, and no apprehension felt of its perfect security. But the amount is said to be large enough. The country banks themselves desire to lessen it, and have at command—as we learn to-day from the Bank Superintendent, who is in the City—about three millions City balances to effect the exchange. The exchange process would have commenced a fortnight ago, if the notes had been assorted. The importance of this, however, was overlooked at the outset of the arrangement, and the work of separating the notes and advising each country bank of the amount on hand, has but just commenced.

The City banks have offered to carry the whole six millions, if need be, at an interest of six ₩ cent., until 1st January, and, on the payment of monthly installments, up to the 1st May, 1858. They volunteer to do this, before the notes are assorted, or the amount which the country banks may desire to call home is known, provided the banks will redeem daily in the City after Monday next. Aside from the shortness of the notice, which will probably be extended, this arrangement may possibly be brought about. The change, however, would not probably have been called for if the original arrangement had been properly or more systematically gone into, and then kept free from factious, meddlesome opposition at the Clearing-House. But no provision was made for assorting the notes, none for advising each country bank of the amount held, and none for limiting the amount to be held for each. An apology for this oversight is found in the fact that the money is nearly all undoubted in credit and amply secured at the Bank Department, and is at any time capable of being made equal to City funds.

The difficulty now attempted to be made on the subject is of the most ridiculous character, and becomes really contemptible when it is considered that the source of opposition to the country interest now was the main source of trouble and ultimate disgraceful failure of the City banks five weeks ago. The following from the Albany *Argus* to-day is pertinent to the question:

"A return to the payment of their obligations by our banking corporations, in the constitutional currency at the earliest possible day, is undoubtedly desirable. The suspension should only be regarded as a necessary evil, to be endured no longer than the necessity continues. Least of all should the idea be tolerated that a return to the specie standard is to be made a mere matter of convenience and subordinated to the real or supposed interests of bankers and commercial and business men. Ability, and not convenience, should be the measure of indulgence.

But the [illegible] of some of the New-York City Banks about early resumption, and their tender solicitude lest the weakness of the country Banks should delay that consummation, tend to remind one of their boasting before suspension, and its disgraceful termination. Then they were found *weaker* than the country Banks in standing up against the panic and pressure. Nor will their efforts in sustaining resumption, *should any struggle be necessary*, be likely to compare more favorably with those of their country kindred. The truth is, that in a panic, a country bank is in less danger than a city bank of equal soundness. Neither, at such a time, can live, except upon the confidence of its dealers and bill-holders. In the country the relations of confidence between these and the banks are much more intimate and trusting than in the city, and hence the country institutions may rely upon the most forbearance in an emergency. Panic, too, always takes a stronger hold upon an urban than a rural population.

We do not think, therefore, that the New-York City Banks need trouble themselves particularly about their country cousins, beyond taking them into the general account in estimating their own ability to resume and sustain specie payments. If they can command the confidence of the public so far as to encounter no run for specie beyond their ability to meet, the country banks are quite sure, with rare exceptions, to enjoy a similar confidence, and do their part towards the restoration of sound banking.

We do not undertake to say how soon resumption should be attempted. It should be as early as it can beyond doubt be sustained. The suspension having taken place, a few weeks or few months of delay is better than a premature attempt and failure. The banks ought to be able to judge pretty accurately how soon the specie standard can be set up. It appears to us that there is a quiet way of getting back to specie payments, which is much better than any formal action. The banks are about to return to their usual system of redeeming their notes in New-York. When this machinery has been fairly put in motion, let each bank for itself, and without issuing any proclamation on the subject, return, at the earliest moment, to the payment of all its obligations in the usual way. Thus shall we have, practically, and before any general announcement of it, a resumption, quietly carried into operation, and in actual working order, which might have been defeated or at least embarrassed, had it been attempted by formal negotiation between the banks, and by previous public notice.

The quiet return to specie payments is rendered comparatively easy by the small inconvenience which the suspension has produced. *As there has been very little demand for gold, and it has borne but a trifling premium, business matters have gone on much as usual.* The change back to specie payments, if discreetly managed, will hardly create a sensation. It is now reasonable to expect, and certainly greatly to be hoped, that the banks will resume without the necessity of any legislation either to relieve them from penalties or to hasten resumption; and indeed without any legislation in relation to our banking system, except such conservative and prudential enactments as are calculated hereafter to check undue expansion and to prevent disastrous revulsions."

The Sub-Treasury to-day received $43,820; paid out $87,456, and held at the close $5,263,146.

The receipts and expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Trust funds and Treasury notes funded, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$16,578,[illegible]
From sales of Public Lands	2,059,[illegible]
From incidental and miscellaneous sources	396,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,312,780 [illegible]
Interior (pensions and Indian)	3,[illegible]
War	7,[illegible]
Navy	3,[illegible]
Old public debt	[illegible]
Redemption of stock loan of 1842	[illegible]
Redemption of stock loan of 1843	[illegible]
Redemption of stock loan of 1846	[illegible]
Redemption of stock loan of 1847	[illegible]
Redemption of stock loan of 1848	[illegible]
Redemption of Texas indemnity stock	5,000 00
Payment to creditors of Texas, per act of 9th September, 1850	30,048 94
Redemption of bounty land stock	[illegible]
Premium on stock redeemed	263,126 08
Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	47,310 75—$[illegible]
Total	$23,714,[illegible]

The Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., has discontinued redeeming its bills at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and they are now redeemed by L. S. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, in this City.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—OCTOBER.

	1857.	1856.
Baltimore and Ohio	$386,191	$471,390
Lehigh Valley	42,360	32,894

The *Evening Post* remarks on the subject of the country currency:

"We understand that another meeting of the Clearing-House Association will soon be held, at which it is very probable some modification as regards time will be made in the arrangements for the redemption of country bank bills.

The official notices of the recent action of the Clearing-House Association, requesting the country banks to redeem their notes daily at the Metropolitan Bank after Monday next, were not forwarded until yesterday, and the intervening time is so short that great doubt is expressed as to the ability of the country banks to respond to the request. It is believed that if the resolutions are carried into effect at that time, a large number of the banks will be thrown out, and serious disarrangement ensue. Any such trouble would postpone the resumption of specie payments. The circulation of the country bank-notes in the City is large, and there would be great difficulty in procuring exchange on New-York in sufficient sums to offset the amount that would be sent in daily for redemption, under this rule."

Railway Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following Circular has been issued by the New-York Central:

Albany, Nov. 10, 1857.

In accordance with usage, I herewith send to you the form of a proxy for the next election of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to be held in this City on the 9th day of December next. To stockholders, who do not expect to be present at the election, the propriety of appointing a proxy is respectfully suggested. When no preferences existed, Erastus Corning, one of the Directors and President of the Company, and John V. L. Pruyn, also one of its Directors, have heretofore been appointed the proxies of the greater part of the shareholders. *A blank has been left in the form for any name which may be preferred, and those in print may be stricken out.*

The proxy, if executed and returned to me, will be properly delivered.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Sec'y.

The above circular was received yesterday, and on principle it is to be hoped the New-York Stockholders, and the large interest represented at New-York, will decline delegating their powers to this or that executive officer. The Stockholders on principle should have their own and an independent proxy. The system of giving executive officers proxies thus, has been most pernicious in results, and all Stockholders begin to realize it. Now is the time to remedy *abuses*. For one I want to know where the vast money receipts of this work have been kept, by whom, and at what rate of interest? Where, and with whom, contracts for supplies have been made in the past? Though not a believer of all that a licentiate portion of the press have hurled against our property, yet Stockholders ought practically to learn and know more of these matters, and of the general policy of our executive heads, in their management of the great trust confided to their keeping. Simple dividends ought not to silence reasonable inquiry or fail to establish certain checks between Stockholders and managers. *New-York* has a large interest at stake in this work. Will Stockholders assemble in anticipation of the 9th December election and take counsel as to this heavy investment and its management? Or will they leave it to executive officers to form a Board at Albany as in their judgment shall seem discreet and proper? For one, my convictions are that we should assemble and take counsel. Who will move in the matter?

AN OLD STOCKHOLDER.

The Rhode Island Banks.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following is the Statement of the Banks of Rhode Island, not including this city, to date:

Circulation	$1,743,000
Deposits	791,061
Loans	8,068,720
Specie	139,700

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

Flour quiet and steady. Sales, 800 bbls., at $4 87@$5 25 for extra. Wheat closes quiet. Sales, 40,000 bushels, at 70c.@80c. for Chicago Spring; 81c. for Racine Club; 86c. for Red Indiana, and $1 12½ for White Michigan. Corn unchanged. Sales, 20,000 bushels, at 60c. Oats steady. Sales, 10,000 bushels, at 34½c.@35c. Whisky—Nominally 19½c. Freights unchanged—16c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 122,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—86,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 82,000 bushels Wheat; 4,400 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat firmer. Sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at [illegible] and [illegible] bushels [illegible], at [illegible]. [illegible]—[illegible] for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 3,200 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Barley.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales; and receipts, [illegible]. Prices advanced on the week ¼c.@½c. We quote Middling Fair at 12½c.@12¾c.

Savannah, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Cotton firm; Sales to-day 560 bales, at 11c.@12c. for Middling.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Cotton is active, with an advancing tendency. Middling 12¼c.@12½c.

The Columbus, Macon, Griffin and [illegible] markets are unsettled and excited, with more buyers than sellers.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Cotton slightly cheaper. Sales 2,000 bales, at 11¾c.@11½c. for Middling. Sugar dull and declined ¾c.@1c. Mess Pork, $15 @$20. [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Ericsson	New-York	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	Nov. [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. [illegible]
Empire City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. [illegible]
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Mrs. King and son, Rev. Vincent [illegible], E. C. Nason, Morris Hine, N. B. Strong, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Just, Mrs. E. Howes and 31 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk and Richmond—[illegible].

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Web Foot, Hedge, San Francisco, [illegible]; [illegible], Liverpool, [illegible].

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. [illegible]

Ship Yorick, (of New-Haven,) Soule, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. to master. [illegible]

Ship Independence, (of Bath,) [illegible], Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. [illegible]

Ship Pomona, Merrihew, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 320 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Has been 16 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Ship Gutenberg, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg Oct. 1, with mdse. and 375 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had 31 deaths on the passage, including the chief mate. Nov. 5, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], fell in with ship Hussadji, of Newburyport, Capt. Balch, on fire; took from her the captain and crew, 17 in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. B. states that he sailed from Boston Oct. [illegible], with a cargo of cotton, oil cake, &c., bound to Liverpool, and on the [illegible] inst., in lat. 42 50, lon. 61 40, was struck by lightning, which set the ship on fire in the lower hold; Capt. B. and crew made every exertion to extinguish it, but finding it gaining so rapidly they were compelled to leave her at [illegible] A. M., when they were received on board the Gutenberg; at 6 A. M. the ship being burned to the water's edge, sunk. Capt. B. succeeded in saving all his papers.

Ship New World, (packet,) Knight, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 569 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. No deaths; been 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship E. Wilder Farley, (of Waldoboro,) Nichols, Sunderland Oct. 2, and the Downs Oct. 14, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Light Brigade, (Br.,) Crowell, Remedios Oct. 28, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Clementine, for New-York.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Alicante (Spain,) and Gibraltar Oct. 13, with wine, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Leitch, for Liverpool; Cahawba, Bulloch, Havana and New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. ships Lady Blessington, Young, Calcutta; Meridian, Crowell, Liverpool; Champlain, Wyman, New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 22, lat. 38 30, lon. 57, was signalized whaling-bark Endeavor, of New-Bedford, stg. E. S. E.

Oct. 25, lat. 36 30, lon. 61, whaling-ship Kensington, of New-Bedford, 5 days out.

Nov. 1, lat. 34 30, lon. 72 53, exchanged signals with ship Samoset, stg. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island, Oct. 25, bark [illegible], [illegible], from St. Thomas, to load salt for New-York. The bark Ariel, Cheeseman, 10 ds. hence for Port-au-Prince, passed through Turks Island Passage Oct. 21; also, the brig [illegible]. [illegible] from Boston for St. Jago. The bark New Empire, from Matanzas, was loading at Salt Cay for Boston.

At Remedios, Oct. 28, brig Caroline, of Boston, [illegible]. The bark Benj. Burgess, for Boston, sld. 3 ds. previous.